

De Quatuor Summis Imperiis.

A N
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
Of the Four Chief
Monarchies or Empires
Of the WORLD.

V I Z.

- I. The *Assyrian*, or *Babylonian*.
- II. The *Persian*.
- III. The *Grecian*.
- IV. The *Roman*, continued down to the
beginning of the Reign of the Emper-
or *CHARLES* the Fifth.

B E I N G

A Relation of the most Considerable Occurrences
that have happened in the World from *Noah's*
Flood to the Year of our Lord J. C. 1520.

Written in Latin by *JOHN SLEIDAN*, some-
time Ambassador in *England* from the Protestant
States of *Germany*, Deputy for the City of *Stras-*
burgh in the Council of *Trent* ; and Author of
The History of the Reformation of Religion in Ger-
many.

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THE
L I F E
O F
Joh. Sleidan.

JOH^N, Surnamed Sleidan, from the Place of his Nativity, applied himself to the Study of the Liberal Sciences at Paris, and settled at Strasburg; where having shewn many Proofs of his singular Learning, Prudence, and Piety, he was esteemed as a Person duly qualified, although a Foreigner, for the Management of Affairs of the greatest Importance. Therefore he was sent on an Embassy into England for the promoting of the Common Interest of the Protestants, and was also present at the Council of Trent in Quality of Commissioner or Deputy of the City of Strasburg: In the executing of both which Offices, although full of Difficulty, he behaved himself so well, that he obtained very great Applause from those that employed him. But a more lasting Monument of his Labours, is that admirable History concerning

The Life of John Sleidan.

the State of the Common-wealth and Religion in Germany since the beginning of the Reformation by Luther, most accurately comprised in Twenty Six Books: In the carrying on of which Work the Author was not only encouraged, but also supplied with Matter by that Renowned Divine, D. Jacobus Sturmius, and wrote it with much Elegancy and Sincerity, adding likewise thereto a very Ingenious Treatise of the Four Monarchies, or Chief Empires of the World. Nevertheless some Malevolent Persons envying him this Glory, to the extream Detriment of the Church, and the whole German Empire, either through Negligence or a preposterous Fear that they should never be able to equal him, have endeavoured to suppress it; choosing rather that such Memorable Transactions should be buried in Oblivion, than that so Useful a Work begun by him should be continued. Our Learned Author, John Sleidan, died at Strasburg of an Epidemical Disease, having attained only to the 50th. Year of his Age, A. D. 1556.

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Jo. Sleidan's HISTORY Of the Four Chief Empires.

B O O K I.

BEfore I enter upon the four Chief Empires of the World; the *Babylonish*, *Persian*, *Greek*, and *Roman*, 'twill be necessary to premise the variety of Opinions about the Computation of Years from the Creation, which are not to be reconcil'd; for the *Hebrews*, *Eusebius*, *Alphonfus*, and *Mirandula*

B

randula extreamly disagree ; but I shall follow the Account of the *Hebrews*, with the Learned of our Age.

The years from the Creation to the Birth of Christ, are numbred by the	<i>Hebrews</i>	{ <i>Talmudical</i> 3784. <i>Modern Rabins</i> 3760. <i>Josephus</i> 4102.
	<i>Grecians</i>	{ <i>Metrodorus</i> 5000. <i>Eusebius</i> 5990. <i>Theophilus</i> 5476.
	<i>Latins</i>	{ <i>St. Hierom</i> 3941. <i>St. Austin</i> 5351. <i>Isidorus</i> 5210. <i>Bede</i> 3970.
	<i>Moderns</i>	{ <i>Alphonfus</i> 5984. <i>Picus Mirandula</i> 3970. <i>Others</i> 3962.

See Gilbert Genebrar, in his Book of Chronology.

But to come to the purpose ; that is, the first of the four Empires : I shall begin with the end of the Deluge, when the Waters being dissipated, and the Earth again dry and habitable, the small Remains of *Humane Race* began once more to increase and multiply, omitting the first Age of the World, and the Account of the Flood, those things being not to be related better than they are already found in the *Holy Scriptures*.

The *Deluge* happen'd in the Year of the World 1656, when *Methusalem*, being the seventh

seventh from *Adam*, dyed in the nine hundred and sixty ninth year of his Age: *Noah* his Grandson, by his Son *Lamech*, then six hundred years old, was preserv'd with his Family by the peculiar mercy of God: Who upon the increase of Mankind, directed his Children, and in them Posterity, to divide themselves to several Regions, there to Manure the Ground, and build Cities; and about the hundredth year after the Flood he distributed by Lot to each their several Country.

In which time *Nimrod*, the great Grandson of *Noah*, with his followers, took Possession of the Country of the *Chaldeans*. And when at last men grew so numerous, that most of them were oblig'd to separate, and go in search of their several new Habitations and Colonies, they agreed to leave a perpetual Monument of themselves; and therefore under the Conduct of *Nimrod* they began to build a City, and in that a Tower of prodigious height, forgetful of the Divine Wrath, which had so lately drown'd the whole Universe, and which without doubt *Noah* had diligently, and often inculcated into them, they design'd to transmit their Fame to Posterity, by such a proud and ambitious performance.

With which God being offended, disappointed all their Resolutions, by sending among them a Confusion of Tongues; for till then there was but one Language common to all: But being thus forc'd to desist from the

Work they had begun, they separated into several parts of the World.

From this Confusion of Tongues the City took its Name, and was called *Babel*; and from that time, that is, from the Year after the Flood 131, is counted the beginning of the Kingdom of the *Chaldeans* and *Babylonians*.

The first King was *Nimrod*, who Reigned fifty six years; the Scripture calls him a strong and mighty Hunter, attributing to him *Force* and *Power*.

Others call him *Saturn*, and say, that in the forty fifth year of his Reign, he sent into several Parts, *Assur*, *Medus*, *Magog*, and *Moscus*, Heads of so many distinct Colonies, each of which established Kingdoms of his own Name; that is, *Assyria*, *Media*, *Magog*, and *Moscus*, *Muscovy*; the two first of which are entirely in *Asia*, the two last are on the Confines of *Asia* and *Europe*, and belong to both.

Jupiter Belus, the Son of *Nimrod*, succeeded him, who possessed himself of all that Tract of Land which reached to the Westward as far as the *European Sarmatia*, and then made War with *Sarbatius*, King of the *Sagarans*, a People inhabiting the Banks of the River *Sagaris*; but he was prevented by Death from making a Conquest there, though his Son *Ninus* effected it, and extending his Power on every side, set up the first Monarchy.

Three hundred years after the Flood *Noah* dyed, and about eighteen years after, *Abraham*, being the tenth in a direct Line from *Noah*, left his Native Country by the Command of God, when he was seventy five years old. Twenty four years after which, God made a Covenant with him by the Circumcision. When he was an hundred years of Age his Son *Isaac* was born, after which he lived seventy five years, the length of of man's Life being now very much shortned.

The History of his Grandson *Jacob*, the occasion of his going into *Egypt*, his death there, and how his Posterity for several Ages suffered a cruel Slavery there, and was delivered by the favour of God, under the Conduct of *Moses*, is given us at large in the Holy Scriptures.

This Migration of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt* was in the Year of the World 2454, that is, according to *St. Paul*, four hundred and thirty years after the Promise given to *Abraham*.

After *Moses*, the Children of *Israel* were Governed by their Judges, till the time of *Saul*, who was succeeded by *David*, the second King of that People.

But to return to the Empire of *Babylon*, after the death of *Ninus*, his Wife *Semiramis* assumed the Diadem, whose Victories, Triumphs, and Treasures were not inferiour to any of the Mighty of the Earth. She enlarged the City of *Babylon* from a Town to a

bigness worthy that Name, adorn'd it with various Noble Edifices, and surrounded it with a Wall.

She conquer'd *Aethiopia*, and bore her Arms into *India* it self.

Her Son *Zameis*, the fifth in Succession, perform'd nothing worthy of memory; but his Successor *Arins* joyn'd the *Bactrians* and *Cassians* to his Empire.

History gives us no particular Account of the Actions of his Successor *Atalins*, though it celebrate him for a great Warriour, and one well skill'd in Military Affairs.

Baleus, the next but one to him, subdu'd a great many Nations, and extended the Bounds of his Empire as far as *India*, for which he merited the Name of *Xerxes*, which signifies the Conquerour, Triumphant, or Warriour.

Amatrites, the Ninth King of *Babylon*, was entirely devoted to Ease and Pleasure.

There is nothing said of the Tenth King, *Belochus*, but that he was studious in Auguries and Divinations.

The Eleventh King, *Baleus*, has the esteem of being second to none but *Semiramis* in Warlike Vertues and Exploits; and was very much celebrated in the Writings of the Learned.

Alcadas, the Twelfth King, prefer'd Ease and Tranquility of Life to the Glories of War, because he judg'd it foolish to harraß his days with Labour, and perplex his mind with various

rious Cares, merely for the extending the Bounds of his Dominion, since that conduced not at all to the happiness and safety of Mankind, but on the contrary, to the Ruin and Slavery of many.

His Successor, *Mamitus*, being the Thirteenth King, revived the Warlike dispositions of his People, so that his Power grew suspected to the *Syrians* and *Egyptians*.

There is nothing certain to be said of *Mantaleus*, the Fourteenth King.

Sphærus, the Fifteenth King, is fam'd for his great Vertue and Wisdom.

There is no mention made of any Action of *Mamelus*, the Sixteenth King.

In the time of *Sparetus*, the Seventeenth King, History assures us that there happened many and frequent Prodigies.

The Eighteenth King, *Ascatades*, subdu'd all *Syria*.

Thus far I have followed *Berosus*, wanting a better Guide in this part of my History; though I am sensible his Writings, which we now have, are not of much Authority, most esteeming them spurious.

Others reckon from this to *Sardanapalus*, the Thirty Eighth King of *Assyria*, Twenty more.

Sardanapalus was the most Luxurious and Effeminate of Princes, passing his time continually in the Company and Conversation of Women; he seem'd transform'd into their Sex, affecting Spinning, and other Fe-

male Exercises; and was so entirely attach'd to Pleasures, that he could divorce himself but very seldom from them, to shew himself in Publick. This sordid Life disgusted *Belochus* and *Arbaces*, two Governours under him of *Babylon*, and *Media*, who entring into a Conspiracy against him, as soon as they had rendred him odious to the People, by exposing his Baseness and degenerate Effeminacy, proceeded to open Hostilities. *Sardanapalus* having lost the Battle, to which after long delays he went with his dissolute and enervate Forces, fled back to his Court, and having there made a Pile of all his Treasures, and set it on fire, he threw himself into it; in this alone, as an Author observes, imitating a Man.

A These two Governours divided the Monarchy betwixt them, *Belochus* being made King of *Babylon*, and *Arbaces* King of the *Medes* and *Persians*.

Sardanapalus was thus the last King of the *Assyrians* of that Race, when that Monarchy had continued 1300 Years, for most of the Kings lived to great Ages.

Belochus was the Thirty ninth King of the *Assyrians*, or rather the first of the new Monarchy; he made *Manasses* King of *Israel* Tributary to him, but the Holy Scripture calls him *Pbul*, not *Belochus*.

Pbul Assur, surnam'd *Tiglath Pilesser*, succeeded him, and took several Cities in *Judea*, and carry'd the People away Captive into *Assyria*;

Assyria; this is the *Tiglath*, to whom *Achas*, King of *Juda*, (in whose Reign *Isaiab* lived) sent Presents, and an Embassy, to implore his Assistance against the *Syrians*.

Salmanasser succeeded *Tiglath*, and took the City of *Samaria*, after a Siege of three years, and carryed away *Hoshea*, King of *Israel*, and his People, and gave them Habitations in his own Dominion, in *Media* itself, as the Holy Scripture assures us: From whence some are of Opinion that the *Medes* were subject to him too.

His Successor was *Sennacherib*, whose Metropolis and Residence was *Ninive*; he laid a Pecuniary Mulct upon *Hezekiah*, King of *Juda*, and then besieged *Jerusalem* with a vast Army: And sending an Embassy to the People, he exhorted them to desert their King, whom he laugh'd at for expecting help and relief from his God; but he enjoyed not long the satisfaction of his Raillery, for the Angel of God destroyed one hundred fourscore and five thousand men of his Army in one Night, which God had before promised *Hezekiah*, by his Prophet *Isaiab* to perform.

From whence returning home, he was slain by his own Children.

The *Babylonians*, from the defeat of *Sardanapalus*, till this time, were subject to the *Assyrians*: But after *Sennacherib* had had so great a blow at the Siege of *Jerusalem*, and was soon after murder'd by his own Children, as I have said, the face of things receiv'd

ceiv'd a great change, and the Kingdom was divided; for the two Brothers, *Adramelech* and *Sarasar*, who had committed this Paricide, fled away, but yet endeavoured to raise Men against their Brother *Assaradon*, who after their Father's death, had taken Possession of the Throne, for he administred Affairs before in the absence of *Sennacherib*.

This Opportunity offering it self, *Mero-dach*, the Governour of *Babylon*, rebelled, and Declaring War, having won by degrees the Neighbouring Nations, partly by force, and partly by fair means to his side, in the Twelfth Year of his Reign, having overcome *Assaradon*, translated the whole Empire of the *Assyrians* to *Babylon*, and reigned forty years afterward.

Some Authors will have *Ben Merodach*, and *Nebuchodonosor*, the first of that Name, succeed him; but since the *Holy Scriptures* are silent in this matter, and those Authors are of little Credit, I shall place that *Nebuchodonosor*, mentioned in the Bible, next to *Merodach*. This Prince, from the beginning of his Reign had War with the *Egyptians*, and took from them all that Province which reaches from *Euphrates* to *Pelusion*.

He made *Jeboiakim*, King of *Judab*, Tributary to him, and in the eighth year of his Reign he carryed away Captive to *Babylon* his Son King *Jechoniab*, with the Principal
Men

Very true

Men, and Citizens, not only of *Jerusalem*, but also of all the Kingdom of *Judab*.

In the Eighteenth Year of his Reign, after a Siege of two Years, he took *Jerusalem*, plunder'd, and burnt it, levell'd the Walls, put out the Eyes of King *Zedekiah*, and killed his Sons, and Nobles, and carryed away the greatest part of the People Captive. This Calamity the Prophet *Jeremiab* had foretold in the first Year of the Reign of *Nebuchodonosor*. From this time we must reckon the Seventy Years of the *Babylonish* Captivity.

About the Twenty fourth Year of his Reign, *Nebuchodonosor* having overcome the Kings of the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, led his Army into *Egypt*, and having subdued the whole Country, began the *Monarchy*.

In the second Year of the *Monarchy*, according to the Account of the Learned Men of our Age, in a Dream he saw a Prodigious Statue, whose Head was Gold, Breast and Arms Silver, Belly and Thighs Brass, Legs of Iron, part of its Feet Iron, and part Earth. Being wak'd, though he could not remember his Dream, yet he was extreamly disturb'd with it; therefore he Summons all his Prophets and Diviners, and commands them on pain of Death to discover to him what his Dream was. When this Edict of the King's was known, *Daniel*, a Young Man, that was brought from *Jerusalem* among the Prisoners of War, declar'd that he could gratifie the
King's

King's Curiosity : And being introduced into the Presence, he first discover'd what the Dream was, and then Interpreted what it did portend. He said, that the Statue the King had beheld in his sleep, represented the Four Chief *Monarchies*, that were to succeed one another : And then turning his Discourse to the King himself, he said, *'Tis you whom God has adorn'd with Power and Glory, and to you he has given the Government of all Mankind, of the Beasts of the Field, and the Birds of the Air ; and you are the Golden Head of the Statue you have seen in your sleep. After you shall rise an Empire of Silver, that is less Noble, than yours ; That shall be succeeded by a third of Brass, whose Dominion shall extend it self on all parts very far. But the fourth Empire shall be of Iron, for as Iron breaks and subdues every thing, so shall the fourth destroy, and subject all the rest to its self.*

This therefore is the first Prophecy of the Four Monarchies revealed to us by *Daniel*, who knew it by Inspiration, a thing till then wholly unheard of, and worthy of the highest regard imaginable. Nor ought we to forget the least part of it, for in a few words it contains the History of All Time even to its period the end of the World, as I shall explain hereafter. Now 'tis sufficient to observe, that at this time it was that God first discover'd to us the Order and Changes of the Monarchies.

There

There is nothing can give us more evident and clearer view of the great Power of *Nebuchodonosor*, than that place of *Daniel*, where the Holy Scripture compares him to a Tree, whose lofty boughs reached even to the Skies, and cast its shadow over the whole Earth, whose Leaves were by much the most beautiful, and whose Fruit the most rich and large, which bore Food for all the Animal World, and on whose spreading Branches all sorts of Birds built their Nests, and rested themselves.

OF

OF THE
First Monarchy.

THIS was the *First Monarchy*, which as it was much increased and brought to its highest Power under this King, so it decayed, and was wholly extinguished in the Reigns of his Posterity, as God had foretold by *Daniel*, and other Prophets. *Nebuchodonosor* reigned Forty three Years.

The strange and terrible manner in which God punished the Pride of this King, according to *Daniel*, deserves to be read with consideration by all men, especially by Kings and Princes, that it may strike an awe into them of the Divine Majesty, and make them perform their Duty toward the People committed to their Charge.

His Son, *Evil-merodach*, succeeded him, and having reigned Thirty Years, left the Throne to *Assur*, who enjoy'd it but three Years, and was succeeded by *Labassardach*, who after six Years left it to *Balthasar*, whose Reign continued but five Years.

In this order some number them: But the Learned Men of our Age, leaving out the other two, make *Balthasar* succeed his Father

ther

ther *Evil-merodach*, and make his Reign continue Fourteen Years, to make up the Seventy Years of the Captivity of the *Jews* in *Babylon*, since the beginning of this Captivity is calculated from the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of *Nebuchodonosor*.

Those who are of this Opinion, and reject those two Kings I have mentioned, back it with the Scripture, especially with the Testimony of *Jeremiah*, who foretold that the *Jews* should be in the Servitude of the King of *Babel*, his Son, and his Son's Son. But I leave this Point free to every ones Judgment to decide as he shall think most rational. But the Sacred Scripture is positive that *Balthasar* was the last of the Kings of *Babylon*, in which all other Writers agree with it.

There is no Author that gives an Account of the Siege of *Babylon*, or how it was taken. But *Daniel* relates how God denounced the impending danger, and the present evil to the King; and further informs us, that *Balthasar* being kill'd, the Empire was translated to *Darius* the *Mede*, who was then Seventy two years of Age.

This *Darius* was called by Historians *Cyaxares*, the Son of *Astyages*, whom *Daniel* calls *Ahasuerus*, the Eighth King of the *Medes*, and having no Male Issue, he espoused his Daughter to *Cyrus*, a *Persian* by birth, and his Nephew by his Sister. And being press'd by War from the *Assyrians*, call'd in *Cyrus* to his Assistance, who being chose General

General of the whole Expedition, finish'd it with the happy success of taking the Great Metropolis of their Empire. *Darius* survived this Victory but one Year.

And now after the taking of *Babylon*, before the Death of *Darius*, near the Seventieth Year of the *Jewish* Captivity, as *Daniel* was perusing the Prophet *Jeremiah*, who foretold it, and Praying, God discover'd greater things than he had presum'd to demand; for he not only assur'd him that their delivery was near, but also reveal'd the time when the *Messias* should come, who should satisfy his Justice for the sins of Mankind.

After the death of *Darius*, the Crown of *Persia* devolv'd on the Head of his Son-in-Law *Cyrus*, which is the beginning of the Second Monarchy. For according to *Thucydides*, the Kingdom of *Cyrus* included *Assyria*, *Media*, and *Persia*, as far as the *Ionian* Sea, for before the taking of *Babylon*, he had subdued *Cræsus*, the most Potent of the Kings of *Lydia*.

THE SECOND

Monarchy.

C*yrus*, as I have said, was the first King of the *Persians*, and the Founder of the Second *Monarchy*.

After the Conquest of *Babylon*, he invaded the *Scythians*, where after various Events, this excellent Prince was surpriz'd by an Ambuscade of the Enemy, and slain.

In the beginning of his Reign, after the taking of *Babylon*, he permitted the *Jews* to return home, and to rebuild the City and Temple of *Jerusalem*, and contributed magnificently toward the Undertaking.

This *Cyrus* by name God foretold by *Isaiab*, some Ages before he was born.

Xenophon represents him before his Death discoursing his Sons of the Immortality of the Soul. Which place *Cicero* has with his usual Elegance translated into *Latin*. He lived to his Seventieth Year ; for he was forty years old when he came to the Crown, and reigned thirty.

Cambyfes was his Son and Successor, to whom he left the Government of the Kingdom

dom in this absence in his *Scythian Expedition*; in which time he took *Egypt*. He must be confess'd a great Prince in Martial Affairs, but in nothing else discovering the Vertues of so Noble a Father; among his other Vices, with which he abounded, with no less Barbarity than Baseness, he commanded his own Brother to be treacherously murder'd.

Plato, in his Book, *De Legibus*, charges *Cyrus* with a very great oversight, in breeding up his Sons idly among Women, for by that means they were surrounded by Flatterers, of which each had his Train depending upon him, which, when they grew up to be Men, after their Father's death, was the cause that each attempted the safety of the other.

Darius Hytaspis; the Son of *Cambyfes*, the second King of the *Persians*, soon succeeded him, for he did not long survive the death of his Father. *Darius* began his Reign with War, and by the Stratagem of *Zopyrus* retook *Babylon*, and reunited the *Assyrians* again to his Dominions, who upon the Death of *Cyrus*, and the great loss his Army had sustain'd, with several other Nations, shook off the *Persian Yoke*.

After this, he engaged in a War with the *Athenians*, who having mustered their Forces together, without delaying for the promised Succours of the *Lacedæmonians*, routed this great Army of *Persians* with only ten thousand Men under the Conduct of *Miltiades*, at the Battle of *Marathon*.
Whilst

Whilst *Darius* was preparing to renew the War, he dyed, and left the Kingdom to his Son *Xerxes*; who Ten Years after the Battle of *Marathon*, according to *Thucydides*, invaded *Greece* with a vast innumerable Army, resolving to reduce it all under his Subjection. The Conduct of the War, by universal consent was given to the *Lacedæmonians*, who were then the most Powerful of all the *Grecian* States: But the *Athenians* following the Advice of *Themistocles*, forsook their City, and having secur'd their Wives, and Children in several places, went all a Ship-board, and in a Naval Fight, at the Isle of *Salamis* overcame the Enemy.

This Victory was the Security of all *Greece*, for *Xerxes* being worsted by Land as well as by Sea, infamously fled out of *Europe*; after whose departure the *Grecians* returned each to their several home: But the *Athenians* being Masters of a Fleet of near Four Hundred Ships, pursu'd the Enemy a great way, and took the Town of *Sestos* upon the *Hellepont*, which was in the Possession of the *Persians*: Where taking up their Winter Quarters, as soon as the Spring came, they returned home, and having got their Wives and Children together, they rebuilt their City, which the Enemy in their absence had taken, and burnt, and repaired the Walls, and fortified the Port. This *Persian*, or as *Thucydides* calls it, this *Median*, War, *Cicero* says was at the same time of the *Volscian* Hostilities against *Rome*, in which *Coriolanus*,

riolanus, a Roman Exile, was concerned, which was in the Year after the Building of Rome 266.

This Persian Expedition *Herodotus* treats of, who was older than *Thucydides*. *Cicero* calls him the Father of *Historians*, but confesses he writes abundance of Fabulous Stories.

The *Lacedemonians* were very much disgusted at these Fortifications of the *Athenians*, but being unable to vent their dissatisfaction any other ways, they contented themselves with murmuring against it. The *Athenians* joyning all their Force, took *Cyprus*, and the City of *Byzantium*, which were in the hands of the *Perfians*.

Pausanius was at this time one of the *Lacedemonian* Commanders, and being found Guilty of Treachery, was starved to Death, being block'd up in a place he had fled to for safety; of which *Themistocles* being also accus'd, made his escape.

Greece after this was disturb'd by several Foreign, and Civil Wars, and Dissensions, which *Thucydides* in short relates: But Fifty Years after the departure of *Xerxes* out of Greece (as *Cicero* has it from *Thucydides*) that great War broke out, in which the whole *Peloponnesus* entred into a Confederacy against the *Athenians*, who chose for their General *Pericles*, the Disciple of *Anaxagoras* the Philosopher, who, as *Aristophanes* says, by the subtilty of his Tongue could Thunder, and raise a Tempest that should affect all Greece: For among the
Ancients

Ancients the same were Masters of Vertue as well as Eloquence.

On the other side, *Archidamus*, King of the *Lacedemonians*, was elected General. *Thucydides* was the Contemporary, and Emulator of *Pericles*.

Cicero says, that *Pericles* took *Sophocles* the Tragick Poet for a Partner in his Command.

But now 'tis time to return to *Xerxes*, who was kill'd by his Subjects, who despis'd him for his ill Success.

His Son *Artaxerxes Longimanus* succeeded to the Throne, and to him it was that *Themistocles* in his Exile (which I mention'd before) fled; who dyed, and was buried at *Magnesia*.

After *Longimanus* Reign'd *Darius Nothus*, who had marry'd *Parysatida*, the Daughter of *Xerxes*, and Sister of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*: But the Lawful Sons of *Longimanus* Reign'd before him. In the time of this King was this *Peloponnesian* War I have mention'd.

And tho' the *Athenians* had their hands full, yet, as *Thucydides* says in his Third Book, in the Fourth Year of this War they sent a Fleet into *Sicily*, under pretence of Aiding the *Leontines* against those of *Syracusa*, but their real Design was by that means to bring that Island under their Jurisdiction, that so they might with the greater ease subdue all *Greece*. But when they often return'd, and nourish'd Factions there, *Hermocrates* so contriv'd it, that the *Sicilians* laying aside all Animosities, united in Peace, for the *Athenians* aim'd at the com-

mon Subversion, and Slavery of them all; which he convinc'd them of, and gain'd his point, in the Seventh Year of this War.

Three Years after this the *Peloponnesians*, and *Athenians* made a Peace for Fifty Years, but that Agreement lasted not seven; for then they began to commit several Hostilities, without any formal breaking of the Treaty, which Injuries they often patch'd up with Truces. But in the seventeenth Year after the Treaty they broke out into open War, with all their utmost Efforts, which continu'd for Ten Years. Then the *Athenians* once more equip an extraordinary Navy, and send it into *Sicily*, the Chief Commanders among others were *Alcibiades*, and *Nicias*. The latter by several O-rations endeavour'd to perswade them from a Sea-Fight: But *Alcibiades* the contrary. The *Peloponnesians* send Relief to the *Sicilians*: And at last in the Haven of *Syracusa* the *Athenians* engag'd them, but after a doubtful, and often various Fortune they were put to flight, and destroy'd. In the mean while the *Lacedemonians* enter into a Confederacy with *Darius* King of *Persia*, against the *Athenians*: And *Tissaphernes* was the General for *Darius*.

Next to *Codrus*, *Polydorus*, *Spartanus*, and *Aristomenes* the *Messenian*, these that follow are generally esteemed the most Illustrious of the *Grecian* Commanders, some of whom deserv'd well of their own Native Countries, and others of all *Greece*. They are these: *Miltiades*, *Leonidas*, *Themistocles*, *Pericles*, *Aristides*, *Pausanias*, *Xan-*
rippus,

tippus, *Leotycidas*, *Cimon*, *Conon*, *Epaminondas*, *Leosthenes*, *Aratus* the *Sicyonian*, *Philopæmenes*. Most of which were after their Services condemned to Banishment from the Country they had preserv'd.

Cicero describes the Port or Haven of *Syracusa*, and says, that there never was any but the *Athenians* that ventur'd into it with Three Hundred Ships, and that they were overcome, and destroy'd there, chiefly by the Nature of the Place; and that there was the Strength and Power of *Athens* overcome, and destroy'd, and that there their Honour, Dominion, and Glory suffer'd Shipwrack.

Thucydides says, that the Extent of *Sicily* is as long, as a large Ship can sail in eight days, and that it is separated from the Continent Twenty Furlongs.

Darius had two Sons, *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, and *Cyrus*, the first after the Death of his Father succeeded to the Throne, and *Cyrus* was Master of *Ionia* and *Lydia*, but not content with that condition, he engag'd in a War with his Brother, and King, but was in it overcome, and slain.

Cato in *Cicero* calls this *Cyrus* the Younger King of the *Persians*, a Man of great Sense, and Wit, and the Glory of the Kingdom. He praises him too, from *Xenophon*, for his love of Husbandry. For *Xenophon* was his intimate Friend, and fought under his Standard, and for that Reason was banish'd by the *Athenians*,

who sided with *Mnemon*. After *Mnemon* reign'd *Ochus*, the youngest of his three Sons.

Darius the last, succeeded *Ochus*, and was invaded by *Alexander*, the Son of *Philip* of *Macedon*, who having destroy'd *Thebes*, and reduc'd *Greece*, pass'd into *Asia*, and overcame *Darius* in three Battles, taking his Mother, Wife, and Daughters.

Darius offer'd him large Conditions of Peace, that is, half his Kingdom as far as *Euphrates*, but *Alexander* refus'd it, and never rested till he had entirely dispossest him of his whole Kingdom. But when *Darius* found that he could not bring him to a Peace upon such fair Proposals, he prepar'd for a third Battle, in which, tho' he had drawn together a very strong Army, he is worsted, and in his flight murder'd by his own followers: And in him the *Persian* Monarchy ended, which had continued for more than Two Hundred Years.

By these prodigious Victories *Alexander* subdu'd almost all the Nations of the East, and translated the Head of Empire from *Asia* into *Europe*, and so began the Third Monarchy.

THE THIRD

Monarchy.

AFTER this he made War in the *Indies* with success. But he could not bear this great glut of good Fortune with Moderation, such is the frailty of Humane Nature. And when he had done many proud and ambitious Actions, and had discover'd his desire of being ador'd as a God, he came to *Babylon*, where he dy'd of a Fever, or as some Historians say, by Poison; in the thirty third Year of his Age, and twelfth of his Reign.

Cicero says, that *Calanus* an *Indian* had foretold him his Death; for when *Alexander* ask'd him if he had any thing to say, when he was going into the Burning Pile. He return'd, *I shall see you in a few days*; within a little time after *Alexander* dy'd.

His Death is reckon'd in the Hundred and Tenth Olympiad, and the Four Hundred and Ninth Year after the Building of *Rome*, that is Three Hundred and Twenty Two Years before the Birth of Christ.

He

He very much delighted in Arts, and Sciences, and was extremely Liberal and Generous to Learned Men, for which he is celebrated in the Writings of a great many Authors. He was a great admirer of *Homer*, and tho' he is reported to have with him many who were to write the History of his Actions, yet when he stood beholding the Tomb of *Achilles* on the *Sigeon Shoar*, he cry'd out, O *Fortunate Young Man, whose Vertue found so Noble a Fate, as to be commended to Posterity by Homer!*

As he would willingly have permitted none to draw his Picture but *Apelles*, or to cut his Statue but *Lyfippus*, so he would only have those write of him, and commend his Name to Posterity, who had Parts enough to get a Reputation by their own Performances, and Wit, in his Praise.

He employ'd his Tutor *Aristotle*, in writing the Nature of Animals, for the compleating of which great Work, he establish'd a great many Men to search into the Natures of Cat-tel, Deer, and all sorts of Game, of Fish both great and small, Birds, and the like, who should give him a particular, and exact Account of each. And that he gave to *Aristotle*, the compiler of this Work, as a Reward, * Eighty Talents.

* That is in *English Money* (supposing them to be *Attic Talents* of the lesser size, for the greater were near as much again) 15147 pound.

A greater *Attic Talent* is 270 pound *Sterling*, the lesser 187 pound.

He sent *Xenocrates* the Philosopher by his Ambassadors Fifty Talents; and when upon their return he was told he refus'd it, because he had no occasion for so much Money: *What, has he no Friends,* said he, *whom he could make happy with it?*

Cicero gives this Character of him, That during his Minority, when he was the Pupil, and Disciple of *Aristotle*, he was bless'd with a great Wit, and no less Modesty; but after he came to the Crown, he grew Cruel, Proud, and Intemperate.

The Historians deliver wondrous Accounts of the Glory, Delights, and Luxury of *Darius*, for that he might not lose any Pleasure of the Body by the War, he had in his Camp all sorts of Cooks, Bakers, Confectioners, and all such as were Artills, and Masters in the Science of Gluttony. How great even the usual Glory, and Pomp of the other *Persian* Kings in their daily Meals was, no Author has mention'd.

Cicero says, they had many Wives, on whom they settled several Cities, each to furnish them with a several Ornament.

This was the Death of *Darius*, as I have related above, who when in his Flight he had drank a muddy, and filthy Water infected with rotten Carkasses, profess'd he never tasted a more pleasant Liquor; the Reason was, because he never drank to quench his Thirst before.

After

After the Death of *Alexander* the Great, his Empire was divided among his Nobles, *Ptolomy*, *Laomedon*, *Antigonus*, *Cassander*, *Leonatus*, *Eumenes*, *Pytho*, *Lyfimachus*, *Antipater*, *Meleager*, *Seleucus*. The Chief of which having destroy'd all the Relations of *Alexander*, assum'd their several Kingdoms. *Seleucus* that of *Syria*, *Ptolomy* of *Egypt*, *Antigonus* of *Asia* the less, *Cassander* of *Macedon*, and *Greece*.

Lyfimachus was he, whom *Alexander* very much valued after he had kill'd the Lion to which he had commanded him to be thrown.

But among these Successors of *Alexander*, and their Posterity, there were great, and cruel Wars, as generally happens when Princes are made restless by Ambition, and desire the increase of their Dominions, with the loss, and destruction of their Neighbour. The long continuance of these Wars, having extremely harass'd these Countries, they by degrees fell into the hands of the *Roman* People, who spreading their Victorious Eagles on every side, began the Fourth, and last Monarch, of which I shall now Discourse.

In the number of the *Egyptian* Kings, of the *Macedonian* Race, was *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, an Excellent Prince; for he was a lover of Peace, and encouraged the Liberal Arts, and Sciences, collecting a large and magnificent Library; he commanded the Books of *Moses*, and the Prophets to be translated into *Greek*.

THE FOURTH

Monarchy.

TH E Foundation of the City of *Rome* was at the same time when *Salamnassar*, of whom I have treated above, Reign'd over the *Affyrians*, that is, according to *Plutarch*, in the first Year of the seventh Olympiad, in the Year of the World Three Thousand Two Hundred, and Twelve, Four Hundred Years before which *Aeneas* began to Reign in *Latium*, after the *Trojan War*, which *Homer* has transmitted to Posterity; the place of whose Nativity is of equal uncertainty with the Age in which he liv'd: All that I can say of him is, as *Cicero* does, that he liv'd before *Romulus*, or the Building of *Rome*.

There is no Profane Author extant of greater Antiquity than his Poems: For as *Horace* says,

*Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi: sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur, ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro. Lib.4. Ode 9.
Cicero*

Cicero is of the same Opinion, and says, that there are not the least foot-steps of any Orator before *Homer*.

Small, and contemptible was the first Origin of the *Roman* People, yet, God so decreeing it, they grew up to be Masters of the greatest Power.

This City was for the first Two Hundred, and Forty four Years govern'd by Kings.

Cicero says, that in the time of *Servius Tullius*, the sixth King of *Rome*, *Solon*, and *Pisistratus* flourish'd in *Athens*, and *Pythagoras* in *Italy*. In whose time also *Tarquin the Proud* was driven out of *Rome*.

The same *Cicero* is of Opinion that *Athens* had then been built Seven Hundred Years.

After the expulsion of the Kings, the Government of the Common-wealth fell into the hands of the Consuls, whose Office was Annual.

Lucius Junius Brutus the first Consul, was no less vigilant, and bold in preserving the Liberty of *Rome*, than he had been violent, and industrious to exclude the Kings, and establish'd it. For when among other young Noblemen of that City, his own two Sons, *Titus*, and *Tiberius*, had entred into a Conspiracy to restore the *Tarquins*, he put them to an open and infamous Death, as soon as the business was discover'd.

He also displac'd his Colleague, *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who was his Companion in the Deposing the Kings, and an Assistant of his Designs,

signs, and Counsels; which *Cicero* defends as a just Act, and says, it was both Serviceable to his Country, and Honest to raze out the Memory of the *Tarquins*, and their *Regal Government*.

In the thirty third Year after the Expulsion of the Kings, when all *Hetruria* had entred into a Confederacy against *Rome*, among other Varieties of the Fortune of the *Roman* People, there went out in one day against the Enemy, Three Hundred of the same Family of the *Fabii*, and were every one slain, except one that stay'd at home by reason of his Minority, and Years not yet ripe for War, who afterward propagated that Illustrious Family again, he being the only survivor of it.

In the Three Hundredth Year after the Building of *Rome*, the irrégular, and turbulent state of the City oblig'd them to send Ambassadors to *Greece*, to bring from thence Laws by which it should be govern'd. After their return, the Form of the Government was chang'd, and the *Decemviri* were instituted, as the Chief Magistrates. But this continued not quite Three Years. For *Appius Claudius* gave occasion to the People to abrogate, and depose the whole Order, by his Wickedness, in the Violence he offer'd to the Daughter of *Lucius Virginus*, a Citizen of *Rome*, to bring her to yield to his Lustful Desires.

After this Revolution, the Power return'd again to the Consuls, tho' not for any long continuance, for the Tribunes of the People were

were substituted in their places with Consular Authority. But they at the end of their Year laying down their Command, made way for the restoration of the Consular Dignity. And at that time, which was in the Three Hundred and Fifteenth Year of the City of *Rome*, *Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus* being made Dictator, by the means of *Caius Servilius*, the Master of the Horse, slew *Spurius Maelius*, and levell'd his Houle to the Ground, for aspiring to make himself King, by his largesses of Corn which he gave to the People.

Two Years after the Power return'd to the Tribunes, which were now increased from two to a greater number, according as the Humour of the People, or the Exigence of the Common-wealth requir'd.

This manner of Government continued almost Seventy Years. *Furius Camillus*, omitting the rest, was Illustrious in this Order; he was inferiour to none in Vertue, and Courage; but after he had deserved the highest Honour for his Services, he was sent into Exile by his ingrateful Country, when he had been four times Tribune of the People. But having deliver'd the City from the *Gauls*, who had taken it, he was restor'd to his Dignity, and in two Years after made Dictator.

Not many Years before, *Marcus Manlius*, who had defended the Capitol against the *Gauls*, was cast down the *Tarpeian Rock*, upon suspicion that he aspired to make himself King; and it was decreed, that from that time none
of

of the Family should assume the Name of *Marcus*.

Camillus was again the seventh time created Tribune of the People, and dyed very old in the Three Hundred and Eighty Ninth Year after the Building of *Rome*; just a year before his Death the Power was restored once more from the Tribunes to the Consuls, and that was the first time that one of the Consuls was a Plebeian.

This Age produced these several Great Commanders to the City of *Rome*: *Marcus Valerius Corvinus*, *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, *Caisus Martius Rutilius*, *Publius Decius Mus*, *Papyrius Cursor*, *Publius Philo*, *Lucius Volturnus*, and others.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, one of these I have named, when he was Consul, commanded his Son to be beheaded for fighting with the Enemy without Orders, tho' he got the Victory.

Publius Decius Mus in the Battle against the *Latins* when he was Consul, sacrificed his Life for the safety of the Army of the People of *Rome*, for breaking violently in upon the thickest Ranks of the Enemies, by his own Death gave new Life to the Affairs of *Rome*.

His Son of the same Name imitated him in so Noble an Action forty four Years after, in the Wars against the *Senonian Gauls*, when he was the fourth time Consul.

At this time, as I have already remark'd, *Alexander* the Great, the Founder of the Third Monarchy flourished, and performed all his

Noble Deeds, in the Four Hundred and Twentieth Year after the Building of the City of *Rome*. *Livy* compares *Lucius Papyrius Cursor* to him, and enlarging his Discourse on this Point, for the satisfaction of himself, and his Reader, demonstrates that he among several others was able to oppose *Alexander*, if after he had conquered *Asia*, he had brought his Arms into *Europe*, and invaded the People of *Rome*.

'Tis granted on all hands that this *Papyrius Cursor* was a Man of the greatest Courage, Vertue, and Bravery. For, to pass in silence all his other Actions, when the *Romans* under the Conduct of the Consuls *Titus Veturius Calvinus*, and *Spurius Posthumus Albinus*, were obliged to pass ignominiously under the Yoke by the *Samnites*, and to make an unequal, and infamous Peace with them, he being chosen Consul, fought and overcame the Victorious Enemy.

When he was Dictator, by the Punishment of his Commander of his Cavalry, he made it evident how severely Military Discipline ought to be observed.

This Age, and the latter end of the last produced several Learned Men: For then it was that *Socrates* flourish'd, and all those who rose from his Learning, as from their Fountain, I mean *Aristippus*, *Plato*, *Antisthenes*, *Speusippus*, *Aristotle*, *Dicæarchus*, *Xenocrates*, *Heraclides*, *Theophrastus*, *Pompeio*, and *Strato*. All Natural Philosophers, as *Cicero* observes, and dili-

diligent and very curious in Enquiries into Nature.

At this time also flourished a great many extraordinary Orators, as *Gorgias*, *Protagoras*, *Prodicus*, *Hippias*, *Isocrates*, *Lysias*, *Demosthenes*, *Hyperides*, *Æschines*, *Phalereus*, *Demetrius*, *Demochares*. In the same Age lived *Xenophon*, whom *Cicero* distinguishes by the Name of *Socratic*, and *Calisthenes*, one of the Attendants of *Alexander the Great*, both Historians.

Dionysius the Tyrant of *Syracusa*, was contemporary with these, to whom when *Plato* (being prevail'd on by *Archytas* of *Tarentum* to go to his Court) with a little freedom discoursed of the Duty of a Prince, and King, the Philosopher, as *Cicero* observes, ran no small risque of his Life in the displeasure of the Tyrant.

This was the *Dionysius*, that would not admit his Friends or Relations to Guard his Person, but Strangers, and Barbarians; he taught his Daughters to shave him, that he might not be obliged to trust his Throat under the hands of a Barber; and fearing even them when they were grown up, removed all Razors from them, and made them singe his Beard and Hair off with burning Coals: He never came to bed to his Wives at Night, before he had made an exact, and through search of all their Lodgings, and every little place of Bed, and Chamber. He made his Speeches from the top of a Turret, when he was afraid to do it from the usual places. He gave his Pa-

rasite *Damocles*, a true relish of the Pleasure^s he enjoyed, and the other had just praised, when at a Feast furnished out with all the Varieties of Art or Nature, that were necessary to gratifie Luxury, he commanded a naked Sword to be hung exactly over his Head by no stronger Security than the strength of a Horses hair.

Pyrrhus, King of *Epyrus*, fifty two Years after the Death of *Alexander* the Great, made a Descent into *Italy*, and engag'd in a War with the *Romans*.

In the second Year of this War he endeavour'd to perswade the Senate to conclude a Peace, and League with him, who were inclin'd to comply with his desires, till *Appius Claudius*, who was Lamè and Blind with Age, came into the Senate-House, and by a Speech he made turn'd their minds. *Claudius* was a Man of that great vigour of Mind, that he would not permit his own decrepidness to be any hindrance to his contributing to the good of the Common-wealth, or negligent in his own private Duties. This Oration that he made was extant in the time of *Cicero*, as he assures us.

In this same War *Caius Fabricius Lucinus* did the Common-wealth a great deal of Service; for when *Pyrrhus* had endeavour'd to Corrupt him to betray his Trust, he slighted both the Presents he sent him, and the larger Promises; and farther, sent back to that King a Deserter, that would have engag'd to have poison'd him.

him. *Cicero* compares him to the *Athenian Aristides*.

Nanius Curius Dentatus gave an entire Overthrow to *Pyrrhus* in his second Invasion of *Italy*, and Triumph'd for it. *Pyrrhus* was the first that brought Elephants into *Lucania*, a Country of *Italy* between *Pulia* and *Calabria*.

Till this time, that is, for Five Hundred Years, the People of *Rome* extended not their Arms beyond the Bounds of *Italy*, but were continually engag'd with some of the Inhabitants of that Tract of Land, of whom the *Latines*, *Veientes*, *Æquians*, *Faliscans*, *Samnites*, and *Hetrurians*, made a vigorous Resistance, and with various successes, being sometimes Victors, and sometimes overcome; after which they still frequently endeavour'd to cast off the Yoke by Rebelling, but after they were now wholly subdu'd, and settled peaceably under the *Roman* Government, that long, and bloody *Carthaginian* War broke out; *Carthage* is of a much greater Antiquity than *Rome*.

This War began in the 485th. Year after the Foundation of *Rome*, and one of the most Remarkable Transactions of it was the Resolution of *Marcus Attilius Regulus*, which has made such a noise in History; for he being taken Prisoner by the *Carthaginians*, and sent to *Rome* to solicit a Peace, and the exchange of Prisoners, on this Condition, that he should return again to his Bonds if he fail'd of Success in his Negotiation: But being come to the *Roman* Senate, he perswaded them to the

contrary, making that appear to be the Interest of the Common-wealth. After he had done this, in compliance with his Word, which he declared ought to be kept even with an Enemy, he return'd to *Carthage*, where he was put to the most barbarous Death imaginable, for they cut off his Eye-lids, and fixing him in a Machine for that purpose, made him dye for want of sleep.

The first Success the *Romans* had in this War at Sea was under their Consul *Caius Duillius* against *Hanno*.

Cicero mentions this *Duillius* and *Manius Curius*, *Caius Fabricius*, *Attilius Calatinus*, *Cneius*, and *Publius Scipio*, *Africanus*, *Marcellus*, and *Fabius Maximus*, as the most Illustrious *Roman* Consuls.

The following Year *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* took *Corfica*, and *Sardinia*.

This Punic War was at last concluded in the Consul-ship of *Q. Lutatius Catulus Cercus*, and *A. Manlius*, after it had continued Twenty Three Years.

Two Years after this *Ennius* was born, which was five before *Marcus Porcius Cato*, who calls him his Friend, and Acquaintance.

After this the *Romans* were involv'd in new Wars with the *Faliscans*, *Ligurians*, *Illyrians*, *Gauls*, *Boians*, and *Insubrians*.

And no sooner had they reduc'd those people, but the second Punic War broke out, twenty four Years after the first, in the Consul-ship of *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, and *Titus Sempronius*

pronius Longus. *Hannibal* was General for the *Cartaginians* in this War, and who from the Siege of *Saguntum* passing through *Spain* and *France* into *Italy*, beat the *Romans* in three successive Battles, that is, at *Titinum*, a City of *Insubria*, now called *Dacia*, at the River *Trebia* in the *Cisalpin Gallia*, and at the *Trafymean Lake*.

But *Quintus Fabius Maximus* being made Dictator, broke the career of his Victories by delaying, and avoiding Battle. This was the *Fabius* meant by *Ennius* in his Verse, *Unus homo nobis, cunctando restituit rem*.

Cicero attributes to him a Politick Cunning, and Reservedness; being a Man that could conceal and dissemble his Designs, and circumvent his Enemies, and anticipate their Counsels.

The *Romans* afterwards receiv'd a great blow at *Cannæ*, a Village in *Apulia*, which strook such a Pannick Fear into the City, that most of the Chief of *Rome* consulted how they might make their escape, and leave *Italy*: But *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, the Son of *Publius*, being then a Young Man of scarce Twenty Four Years of Age, tho' of a great, and Noble Mind, and Courage, altered their Resolutions, and obliged them to stay where they were.

Four Years after, *Marcus Claudius Marcellus*, after a long and close Siege took *Syracusa*, in the Plundering of which City *Archimedes* the Famous Mathematician was slain, who was

so earnest in drawing his Mathematical Conclusion on the Ground, that he perceived not the loss of his Country. *Marcellus* was extremely troubled at his Death, and commanded him to be buried; and, as *Cicero* says, left the City not only safe, and untoucht, but so adorn'd, that it appeared to be an Eternal Monument both of his Conquest, and Clemency; and that the Victory of *Marcellus* brought less Destruction to the Men of that City, than the Prætorship of *Verres* did to the Gods. But *Livy* says, there were not a few Instances in this Structure of infamous Avarice, Cruelty, Envy, and Indignation.

An Hundred and Thirty Years after this, the Sepulchre of *Archimedes* was so over-grown with Briars, and Shrubs, that it was not known by the Inhabitants themselves, till *Cicero*, then Quæstor of *Sicily*, having found it out by some description he had met with, discover'd it to the Senate of *Syracusa*.

Cicero says, that *Syracusa* was the greatest, and most Beautiful of all the *Grecian* Cities, and that it was compos'd of four very great Cities: The first was call'd, The *Island*, in which was the Fountain *Arethusa*, that abounded with Fish. The Second, *Acradina*, where the *Forum*, *Piazza's*, and Senate-House were. The Third, *Tyche*, where the Temple of *Fortune* was. And the Fourth, *Neaples*, which was the last built, and adorn'd with a Magnificent Theatre.

Sicily,

Sicily, as the same *Cicero* affirms, was the Principal, and first of all Foreign Nations that sought the Friendship of the People of *Rome*, and was the first that was called a Province.

All *Campania*, upon the Victory that *Hannibal* obtained at *Cannæ*, surrendred to him, and his Army taking their Winter Quarters at *Capua*, was wholly enervated with Luxury and Plenty.

Three Years after the taking of *Syracusa*, *Capua* surrendred to the *Romans*, and it was long deliberated by the Senate, whether it should not be wholly razed to the Ground; though at last it was concluded to spare it from entire Destruction: But to prevent all future rebellious Attempts, they were deprived of their Fields, their Magistracy, Senate, Publick Council, and of every shadow of a Government; and it was ordered to be a Marker, or Store Town for laying in Provision, the Retreat of the Orators, the Fair of the Peasants, and the Granary of *Campania*.

Two Years after, *Asdrubal* brought new Succours into *Italy*, but was overthrown, and slain at the River *Metaurus* by the Consuls *Marcus Livius Solinator*, and *Caius Claudius Nero*.

In the mean while *Publius Cornelius Scipio* met with Success in his Spanish Expedition, where his Father and Uncle lost their Lives; and having recovered the whole Province, returned to *Rome*, and being made Consul, desired *Africa* for his Province, that he might transfer

transfer the War thither. But *Quintus Fabius Maximus* opposed him, and urged that it was more reasonable first to beat *Hannibal* out of *Italy*, before they attempted *Africa*. But *Scipio* on the other hand urged, that when the *Carthaginians* perceived the War to be fixt in their own Country, they would be obliged to recall *Hannibal* out of *Italy*, in whom they put their chief Hope and Confidence.

After a long dispute on the Matter, the Senate granted *Sicily* to *Scipio*, and gave him leave if he judged it convenient to proceed to *Africa*: Which in some time he puts in execution, and by the Event proved what he had alledged to the Senate, the certain consequence of his Advice. For the *Carthaginians* finding themselves worsted in several Battles, and that they suffered very much by the prevailing Arms of the *Romans*, recalled *Hannibal* out of *Italy*. So that great General was much against his will obliged to return home, and leave *Italy*, where he had for sixteen years together caryed all before him, and had chose out the place where he designed to Encamp under the Walls of *Rome*. Being come into *Africa*, he was at last overcome by *Scipio* in a very great Battle, who by the consent of the Senate of *Rome* after this made Peace with the Enemy. By these *African* Exploits he obtained the Surname of *Africanus*.

But here 'tis worthy our Observation to consider out of what prodigious straights the *Romans* brought themselves; for now for several
Years

Years their Fortune seemed to depend upon a very nice and slender turn; but they were fated to surmount all Difficulties, and Distresses, and to raise themselves to be the Lords of the whole World. Which *Hannibal*, they say, foresaw, when the News was brought him of the Overthrow of his Brother *Asdrubal*. The words that he spoke on this Occasion, *Horace* makes use of in that Ode where he celebrates the Praise of *Drusus*, and his Family. And I am of Opinion that this Ode deserves to be got without Book by every Young Man, it contains so much Elegancy and Learning.

The *Romans* having made Peace with the *Carthaginians*, besides those Wars which they were engaged in in *Italy*, *Istria*, and *Lusitania*, had a very bloody War with *Philip* King of *Macedon*, who had enslav'd Greece. *Titus Quintus Faucinus* was the *Roman* General in this War, who having vanquish'd the Enemy, by the Order of the Senate restored Greece to its Liberty, and obliged *Philip* not to engage in any War without the Bounds of *Macedon*.

This War was followed by another against *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who passing into *Europe*, was beaten by *Manius Glabrio*, and driven out of Greece by the *Romans* with the help of *Philip* King of *Macedon*.

These Kings of *Syria*, *Asia*, and *Macedon*, were the Posterity of those Commanders, who after the Death of *Alexander* the Great, parted the Provinces of the World among themselves, as I have before related. For after the Ro-

mans had made Peace with *Carthage*, and subdued all *Italy*, and reduced to their Power the greatest part of the most adjacent parts of *Europe*, arrived to that degree of Power, that very remote Kings and Nations sent to implore their Amity.

Thus the *Egyptians* sent an Ambassy to *Rome*, to desire the Senate to take the Tutelage, and Care of their young Prince *Ptolemaeus Epiphanes*, as yet but a Boy, and not capable of administering Publick Affairs, or of coping with *Antiochus* the Great, from whom the greatest Danger threaten'd him.

Upon which the Senate sent to *Antiochus*, to forbid him attempting any thing upon *Egypt*. With which he being much offended, and push'd on by *Hannibal* (who had now retir'd to his Court) to engage in the War, pass'd into *Greece*, and was there put to flight, as I have already said. The *Romans* getting a Fleet ready, pursue him into *Asia*, and in a very great Battle Conquer him, and so drive him beyond the Mountain *Taurus*.

Cicero Reports, that *Antiochus*, after he had received these blows, used to say, that the *Romans* had done him a considerable Kindness, and in freeing him from too large a Care, had taught him to be content with more moderate Bounds of Empire. *Lucius Cornelius Scipio*, the Brother of *Africanus*, was General in this War, and from it was dignified with the Surname of *Asiaticus*.

After

After this, *Marcus Fulvius* conquered the *Ætolians*, and Triumphed for his Victory.

But after *Publius Scipio Africanus*, who was Lieutenant-General to his Brother, returned out of *Asia* home, the Tribunes of the People began to pick holes in his Coat, and would not let him alone ; to avoid which, he retir'd to his Country Villa at *Linternum* in *Campania*, and there dyed, according to some Authors, in the fifty second Year of his Age ; a Man inferiour to none : He was the Contemporary of *Marcus Portius Cato*.

Cicero, in his Dialogue of Old Age, introduces *Cato* speaking very Honourably, and much like a Friend of *Scipio*, and the inclinations of their Age ; chiefly extolling the greatness of his Mind. But *Livy* represents *Cato* as an Enemy of *Scipio's*, and one that did generally lessen, and enviously diminish the Reputation of his Courage. *Cicero* attributes to him a great readiness, and celerity in the dispatch of Affairs.

In this time flourished the Poets *Ennius*, *Plautus*, and *Nævius*.

After *Antiochus* was thus worsted, *Hannibal* fled to *Prusias* to the King of *Bitynia* : And when the *Romans* demanded him to be delivered to them, to avoid falling into their Hands, he poisoned himself.

Antiochus Epiphanes succeeded his Father *Antiochus* in his Throne, and Designs upon *Egypt*, endeavouring to make himself Master of it by Treachery, though he was Uncle to

Philo-

Philometer King of *Egypt*, who had now succeeded his Father; using his Relation, as a means of accomplishing his Ends, he professed himself his Guardian, and resolved to make away him, and divert the whole Power, and Administration of Affairs to himself. But the *Romans* being again solicited by the *Egyptians*, who had found out his Treachery, sent *Caius Popilius Lanates* Ambassador to him.

He when he came into the Presence of *Antiochus*, summoned him in the Name of the People of *Rome* to raise the Siege of *Alexandria*, and march away: But *Antiochus* desiring time to consider of it, *Popilius* with the Stick he had in his hand made a Circle about him, and aloud commanded him not to stir out of that Circle till he had returned his Answer, who being terrified with the Power of the *Romans*, of which he was not ignorant, promised Peace.

I touch upon these Transactions to shew how the *Romans* from small beginnings have by degrees increased, and what Progress they made, till they arrived to the height of Empire. For now their Courage could be no longer confined within the Bounds of *Italy*, but passing them, penetrated into the several Parts of the World. But there remained a great deal yet behind for them to perform before they could reach that vast Power, and Command, which took in the chiefest part of the known World, as I shall in few words make evident.

Philip

Philip King of *Macedon*, of whom I spoke but now, very highly resenting the hard Measure he had received from the *Romans*, in having his Power reduced into too strait a compass, thought of renewing the War. But he being prevented from putting his Determinations into execution by Death, left his Throne to his Son *Perseus*, who, being long before disgusted at the *Romans*, inherited his Resolutions of War as well as his Crown. But *Lucius Æmilius Paulus* in his second Consul-ship overcame him, and in the Battle took both him, and his Wife, Mother, and Children Prisoners, and carried them in Triumph, gaining by that the Sirname of *Macedonicus*; and from this time *Macedon* was made a Province of the *Roman* Empire.

Ennius, according to *Cicero*, dyed just the Year before, when he was Seventy Years of Age. *Publius Cornelius Nasica* some few Years after Conquers *Dalmatia*: After which in a few Years the third *Punick* War broke out.

For the *Carthaginians*, impatient of Peace and Idleness, turn their Arms chiefly on *Masaniissa* King of *Numidia*, a Friend and Confederate of the *Romans*, and invaded his Country; the Senate upon his Solicitations Decree a War in his Defence, about the Six Hundred and Fourth Year after the Foundation of *Rome*. But they differed in their Opinions whether they should spare the City, or totally level it to the Ground. They that were for sparing it urged, that if *Carthage* were destroyed,

stroyed, the *Romans* would fall out among themselves in Civil Wars. But *Marcus Porcius Cato* on the other hand laid before them the great danger the Common-Wealth of *Rome* would be continually in if this City were not entirely destroyed. Which Opinion at last prevailed, though he dyed in the midst of the Dispute, in the Eighty fifth year of his Age. *Cicero* places him among the Ancient Orators, in the next degree to *Marcus Cornelius Cethegus*, who was celebrated by *Ennius*, as he says; and that there were One Hundred and Fifty of his Orations extant in his time, full of great Thoughts and Words; he condemns his Contemporary of a Criminal Niceness, in not perusing them, and compares him to *Lycias*, an *Athenian* Author.

Publius Scipio Aemilianus, the Son of *Paulus Macedonicus*, and adopted Grandson of *Scipio Africanus*, was made General in this third *Punic* War. He prosecuting the War that was begun by others, in the fourth Year takes *Carthage*, after a hot Siege of some days continuance, Plunders, Burns, and Levels it to the Ground, gaining the Name of *Africanus* too, as well as he who before had beat *Hannibal*.

And this was the end of this Powerful City, of greater Antiquity than *Rome* it self, and not much inferiour to it in Noble Commanders, and had been many Years Mistress of a large Dominion.

Cicero says, that *Publius Scipio*, after the taking of *Carthage*, restored to the *Sicilians* those
Statues

Statues and Ornaments, which they had taken from them some Years before. Amongst the rest he restored to those of *Agrigentim* that Bull, which was reported to be that of *Phaleris* the Tyrant, in which he used to put those he destined to Death, and then caused a Fire to be kindled under it.

This *Phaleris* was not slain by Treachery, or any private Conspiracy, as many other Tyrants were, but by the Publick Outrage of the whole Body of the *Agrigentines* in an open Mutiny.

Cicero calls *Africa* the Cittadel, or Castle of all the Provinces.

Much about this time the *Romans* declared War against the *Achæans*, a People of *Greece*, for their violating the Rights of their Ambassadors. *Lucius Mummius* the Consul was made Generalissimo of the Forces the *Romans* employed in this War; who having in the Battle gained the Victory, all *Achaia* surrendered to him, and he by the Order of a Decree of the Senate burnt and destroyed *Corinth*, the chiefest, and most wealthy City of all *Greece*, which *Cicero* calls the Light or Beauty of *Greece*, lest recovering it self from the pressures it then lay under, it should in time increase its Strength, and establish its Power. This Conquest gained *Mummius* the Sirname of *Achaicus*.

At this time it was that *Variatus* possessed himself of *Lusitania*. A Man that from a Shepherd became a Hunter, from that a Robber, and in a little time Commander of a

E

brave

brave Army. He held out the War against the *Romans* several Years, and fought them several times with Success, and was at last kill'd by Treachery; and not before his Death did *Decius Junius Brutus*, then Consul, subdue all *Lusitania*, even to the Sea Coasts.

The *Romans* at this time received a great blow from those of *Numantia*, a People of *Spain*. The Senate made an extraordinary Election of *Publius Scipio Africanus* to the Consulship, and gave him the Charge of this War against the *Numantines*, who had rejected the Peace that was made by the Consul *Mancinus*, because it was not for their Honour.

Who marching thither with his Army, reduced the Souldiers to a more severe Discipline; for they had by a remissness of Commanders been permitted to grow more loose and effeminate, and less able to undergo the Fatigues of War. After he had besieged the City of *Numantia* some time, he took it, and razed it to the Ground Fourteen Years after the Destruction of *Carthage*, and the Six Hundredth of the Foundation of *Rome*.

Cicero calls *Carthage* and *Numantia* the two Terrors of the *Roman* Empire. About the same time began the Tumult of the Slaves, who had got to such a Powerful Head in *Sicily*, that the Consul *Caius Fulvius* found it no easie matter to reduce them.

The next War the *Romans* had was in *Asia*, against *Arifonius*, upon this occasion: *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* had by his Will made the
Roman

Roman People his Heir ; but *Aristonicus* his Relation taking Possession of that part of *Asia*, deprived the *Romans* of their Legacy : But he was conquer'd, and at last taken Prisoner by *Marcus Perpenna*, then Consul.

The Year following, which was *IO CXXV* Year of the Foundation of *Rome*, *Publius Scipio Africanus* was stifled, as 'twas thought, by his Relations in his Bed in the Night-time.

Cicero gives him the Character of Eloquent, and of the highest Integrity and Honour in the World : And affirms, that though the whole City was extreamly affected with his Death, yet there was no care taken to discover the Authors of it, but that there appeared two Suns that Year. And thus this extraordinary Man dyed in the fifty sixth Year of his Age ; which *Cicero* in a most ingenious Fiction pretends was foretold him by *Africanus* the elder.

In this Age lived *Lucilius*, *Terence*, *Paucuvius*, *Accius*, *Licinius*, *Cæcilius*, *Afranius*. *Caius Lælius*, the intimate Friend of *Africanus*, calls *Paucuvius* his chief Friend, and *Terence* his Acquaintance.

After this, *Fabius Maximus* being Consul, in a famous Battel overcame the *Allobroges*, *Averni*, and *Ruteni*, Nations of *Gallia*, now *France*.

At the same time was *Caius Gracchus*, the Tribune of the People, killed in *Rome* ; a Man of great Eloquence, and a great stickler for the *Agrarian* Law, whose Brother, *Tiberius Gracchus*, was killed for the like Cause twelve Years before.

Cicero says, they were both Eloquent, and though the Orations of *Tiberius* were not so fine for Language, yet that they were sharp, and full of Knowledge. But he says, those of his Brother *Caius* ought to be judged by Youth before any, because they are fit not only to sharpen the Wit, but also to nourish and cherish it. He calls him the most Ingenious and Eloquent of the *Romans*.

Caius Gracchus dreamt, that he saw his Brother *Tiberius*, who informed him that he should come to the same Death that he did; which he told to several of his Acquaintance before he was made Tribune of the People, as *Cicero* reports.

The Laws that were enacted by them are still extant, as that for settling Colonies, Priviledges of Souldiers, Government of Provinces, the Suffrages of the People, and disposing of the *Attalick* and *Asiatick* Laws.

After these Tumults of the Tribunes of the People followed the Wars with *Jugurtha* King of *Numidia*, which was begun under the Conduct of *Lucius Calpurnius Bestia* the Consul, and carryed on by *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus*, and finished by *Caius Marius* (who had formerly served as a Souldier under *Publius Scipio*) in their several Consul-ships. For when *Bocchus* King of *Mauritania*, who was the Ally of *Jugurtha*, had experienced the Prowess of the *Roman* Arms in an Overthrow he received from them, unwilling to run the risque of the War any longer, delivered *Jugurtha* bound to
Sylla,

Sylla, who was sent for that end to him by the Consul *Marinus*.

In this Year, that was the Six Hundred and Forty Seventh of the Foundation of *Rome*, *Marcus Tullius Cicero* was born, and Eight years before him *Quintus Hortensius*, a Famous Orator.

In the time of the Wars of *Jugurtha*, vast numbers of the *Cimbri* and *Theutoni* made irruption, some into *Italy*, and some into *Gallia*; and after they had done the *Romans* a great deal of Damage in several great Overthrows, were all entirely cut off by *Caius Marius* in his fourth Consul-ship; the *Theutoni* at the *Sex-tian Waters*, a Town of the Province of *Gallia*, and the *Cimbri* on the Confines of *Insubria*.

This Success was followed close with new Disturbances, for many of the People of *Italy* rebelled against the *Romans*; that is, the *Samnites*, *Peligni*, *Marfi*, *Vestini*, *Marucini*, *Umbrians*, *Picentes*, and the *Lucani*.

Various was the Success of this War, and they were with no small difficulty at last reduced.

Soon after another great and dangerous Misfortune befel the Common-Wealth, or at least threatened it; for *Mithridates* King of *Pontus* had driven *Ariobarzanes* King of *Capadocia*, and *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia*, Friends and Allies of the City of *Rome*, out of their Kingdoms; and having made himself Master of *Phrygia*, a *Roman* Province, he passed on into *Asia*.

Upon which the Senate Decree War against him. But there arose a Faction about the Commander of this War; for some were for *Sylla*, who was of Noble Birth, and others for *Caius Marius*, among whom was *Publius Sulpitius*, Tribune of the People.

But *Sylla* having an Army to back him, drove *Marius* out of *Rome*, who, after he had hid himself in the Marshes of *Minturnas*, ventured in a small Boat, with no little hazard, to pass into Exile in *Africa*.

Cornelius Cinna being Consul, whilst *Sylla* was absent in the *Asiatick* War began new Disorders; but being cast out of the City by his Colleague *Cneius Octavius*, he drew what Forces he was able together, and joyns himself with *Caius Marius*, who left *Africa* to lay hold of this Opportunity to play his Game afresh.

To this purpose having got their Forces into a Body, they both sit down before *Rome*, on the side of *Faniculum*: And being let in by the Remissness and Treachery of the Inhabitants, whose Divisions rendred them uncapable of holding out any longer, they spread Confusion, Slaughter, and Rapine in every part of the City: When they had done this, they declare themselves Consuls, and back'd by that Authority, they committed a great many Cruelties; *Cinna* commanding *Marcus Antonius*, an excellent Orator, to be put to Death; and *Marius* inflicted the same Punishment on *Quintus Catulus*.

Sylla

Sylla having Notice given him of these Transactions at *Rome*, having now recovered most of those places *Mithridates* had possessed himself of, made Peace with him, and returned into *Italy*. But *Marius* dyed before he came, when he had been seven times Consul.

But *Cinna* having made *Cn. Papyrius Carbo* his Colleague, endeavoured, with the Son of *Marius*, to oppose the Power and Arms of *Sylla*, but to no purpose, for they were overcome by him: And *Sylla* by that means having now all the Power in his hands, prosecuted all that had sided against him with the greatest Severity. He proclaimed a Proscription, and disposed of the Goods of the Proscribed, and deprived their Children of their Liberty, making them incapable of obtaining any Command in the Common-Wealth. But after this, being made Dictator, he disposed of all Affairs with an Absolute and Arbitrary Power, his Will being the Law of all things; he lessened the Power of the Tribunes, and in a Speech he openly said, that he Sold his Prey, when he disposed of the Goods of the Citizens of *Rome*. In short, all depended so entirely on his Command, that there was no one held his Goods, Country, or Life, on any surer Tenure than his Pleasure.

He was so inveterate against *Marius*, that he commanded his dead Body, which was buried near the River *Anio*, to be torn in pieces, and to be scattered about. But he himself was the first of the *Cornelian* Family of the Patri-

cian degree, that ordered his Corps to be burned after he was dead, fearing perhaps he might meet with the same measure, which he had given to that of *Marius*.

Cicero gives this Character of *Marius*, that he was a Man of Courage and Honour; that he was not easily appeased when Angry: He calls him the Terror of the Enemy, and the Hope and Safety of his Country. He calls *Sylla* violent, and *Cinna* cruel.

Sylla made four new Laws, of Falsity, of Parricid, of the *Sicarii*, and of Injuries.

When he was Dictator, *Cicero* being four and twenty years old, pleaded his first publick Cause for *Sextus Roscius Amerinus*.

The greatest Orators before him were *Quintus Catulus*, *Caius Julius*, *Marcus Antonius*, and *Lucius Crassus*; in whose time, as *Cicero* observes, the *Roman* Language was in its perfection.

But this Age wherein *Cicero* lived was the most Learned of any of the *Roman* Empire: For to say nothing of so many Eminent Orators; there were a great many able Lawyers, in which number I reckon *Caius Aquilius Gallus*, *Lucius Lucilius Balbus*, *Caius Juventius*, *Sextus Papyrius*, the Scholars of *Quintus Mutius Scævola* the Chief Priest, from whom *Cicero* had some Instructions in his Youth.

Publius Servius Sulpitius was Contemporary with *Cicero*, and was the Scholar of those I have named, and Master to *Aulus Offilius*, *Publius Alphenus Varus*, *Caius Titus*, *Cæsius*, the two
Aufidii,

Aufidii, Caius Atteius Pacuvius, Flavius Priscus, Cinna, and Publius Cæcilius.

At the same time with *Sulpitius*, flourished *Caius Trebatius*, whose Scholar was *Antistius Labeo*.

Cicero speaking in the Praise of *Sulpitius* after his Death, says, That if all the Lawyers that have ever been known for their Skill in the Laws in the City of *Rome*, club'd their Knowledge together, they could not make one of equal ability to *Sulpitius*: For he was no less a Student of Justice and Equity, than of the Law.

Of all that number that were proscribed, there none remained but *Quintus Sertorius*, a Man of great Courage and Skill in the Art of War. He retiring into the farthest part of *Spain*, procured to himself such a Power, that he maintained a Bloody War with the *Romans*, and having beaten several Commanders for the Common-Wealth, reduced a great many Towns into his possession.

But at last the Care and Command of this War was given to *Pompey*, and after it had continued Ten Years with various Successes, *Sertorius* was slain by Treachery, which brought all *Spain* into the hands of *Pompey*.

At this time *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia* dying, left the *Roman* People his Heirs. But *Mithridates*, who had before made a League with *Sertorius*, in the midst of the Factions of *Marius* and *Sylla*, having possessed himself of *Bithynia*, renewed the War with a great deal of Power and Resolution.

Lucius

Lucius Lucullus was sent with an Army against him, who in his Consul-ship having had the better of him in several Engagements of Horse, when he was Proconsul, drove him into *Pontus*, having routed his Army, and dispossessed him of *Bitbynia*. Where being again in a very furious Battle overcome, *Mithridates* fled to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*. *Lucullus* pursuing him, in several Fights worsted both their Forces. But that which hindred him from putting an absolute end to the War, and rob'd him of that Fruit and Glory of an entire Conquest, was the Tumults of the Souldiers, which some of his Enemies cunningly stirred up and fomented.

For a little after *Lucullus* was recalled, and *Cneius Pompeius* sent in his place. *Cicero* in an Oration which he made to the People in the Praise of *Pompey*, was one that perswaded this alteration.

This did not hinder *Lucullus* from Trium- phing upon his return, and presenting the *Romans* with a Splendid Entertainment. After which quitting Publick Affairs, he retired to his own House, and led a private Life, in the study of Philosophy, and collected a very large and Noble Library. In this his Retirement he kept up the Grandeur and Magnificence, his Equipage and House as high as ever. *Cicero* mentions his Library, and says, he used to frequent it.

Pompey drove *Mithridates* to that Extremity, as to seek his Safety by Flight, and pursued him

him a great way. *Cicero* says, that when *Tigranes* had surrendered himself into his hands, and was beheld in a suppliant and mournful posture by him, he raised him up, and put his Crown on his Head again, which he had thrown aside, and placed him again on his Throne, though under some certain Conditions, which he was to observe.

Mitridates being at last besieged by his own Son *Pharmaces*, killed himself.

Pompey had gained a great deal of Authority by the War against the Pirates, which he finished before his Expedition against *Mitridates*.

This War being ended, there broke out another Civil Discord. For *Lucius Catiline* with many others had entred into a Conspiracy for the subversion of the Government; who being by the extraordinary Care and Diligence of *Cicero*, then Consul, discovered, and driven out of the City, was overcome and slain by *Caius Antonius*, *Cicero's* Colleague, after he had mustered together in *Hetruria* a number of Desperado's, to try what he could do by open Force, his private endeavours being disappointed.

Cicero was not a little fond of this Service he did the Common-Wealth, for he mentions it often in his Works, with a Face of Ostentation; reckoning up not only those Prodigies which were seen in the Night at that time, as unusual Flames and Burnings in the Sky, Thunder-bolts that fell, and Earthquakes; but looks
in

in those other Prodigies, which happened two years before he was Consul, in the Consulship of *Lucius Cotta*, and *Torquatus*, which were these: That most of the Towers of the Capitol were Thunder-struck, and the Images of the Gods, and the Statues of the Ancients thrown down, and the Brass in which the Laws were inscribed melted; and even the Statue of *Romulus*, the Founder of *Rome*, when he was little, and sucking the Teats of a She-Wolf: All which he applies to the delivery he had brought the City from *Catiline's* Conspiracy.

If we may credit the Character that *Cicero* gives of *Catiline's* Nature and Genius, we shall agree with him, that there never was such a Monster in the World besides, composed of such contrary, nay, opposite inclinations and desires.

In the Consulship of *Cicero*, *C. Octavius* was born, and *Judea*, after *Pompey* had taken *Hierusalem*, was made Tributary to the *Roman* Common-Wealth.

Five Years after this, in the Consulship of *Lucius Piso*, and *Aulus Gabinus*, the *Helvetians*, dissatisfied with the Barrenness of their Country, were entred the *Roman* Province in *Gallia*, with a very numerous Army, designing to pass through that into the Body of *Gallia*, whither they resolved to transplant themselves, invited by the Fertility of the Country.

But

But as soon as *C. Julius Cæsar* had received information of their Motions, this Province being allotted him by the Senate, having drawn his Forces together, he marched against them, and coming to a Battle, worsted them. After which, marching from *Vesontio*, a Town of the *Sequani*, he vanquished not far from the *Rhine*, *Ariovistus*, a King of the *Germans*, who had made an inroad into *Gallia Celtica*, and subdued the *Hedui*, who were a People Friends and Confederates of the *Romans*. Pursuing his Conquest, he brought all *Gallia* into the *Roman* Subjection; and passing the Sea into *Britany*, made a Conquest of part of that Island.

Cicero says, *Cæsar* sent him Letters from *Britany*, dated the first of *September*, which he received the fourth of *October* following. When *Cæsar* went upon his *Gallick* Expedition, *Cicero* being persecuted by *Publius Clodius*, Tribune of the People, went into Banishment, having first made an Oration to the Knights and People, commending to their Care and Protection his Children and Family.

But being after a few Months Exile recalled by the Senate, and received by the Acclamations and Welcomes of the People, he made an Oration to the *Romans*, in which he returned his Thanks to those that had been his Friends.

He afterwards laid the cause of his Banishment on the Consuls *Lucius Piso*, and *Aulus Gabinius*, making it appear that he was betrayed by them; this he makes out in the
Orations

Orations against them both ; in one of which he perswades the Senate to deprive them of their Provinces of *Syria* and *Macedonia*, and not to recal *Cæsar* from *Gallia* in the midst of his Success, but that they should lengthen his Command, till he had entirely put an end to the War.

In the mean time *Ptolomæus Auletes* King of *Egypt*, being driven out of his Kingdom by the Rebellion of his People, on pretence of his Cruelty and Supinity, came to *Rome*, and was, by the Mediation of *Pompey* to the Senate, restored to his Throne by *Aulus Gabinus*, who employed in that Affair by the Senate, dispossessed *Archelaus*, that was set up by the People.

Gabinus was at last Fined to the Publick Exchequer Ten Thousand Talents ; or, as some of our Modern compute it, Sixty Hundred Thousand Crowns of Gold ; because he had received as great a Sum from *Ptolomy*.

Marcus Crassus, to whom the Senate had decreed the *Parthian* War, having the *Euphrates*, was perfidiously slain by them, being drawn to a Parley, and there overpower'd, not expecting any such matter.

This is the *Crassus*, who used to say, that no Man deserved to be called Rich, but he who could keep an Army out of his own private Estate.

About this time also *Titus Annius Milo* slew *P. Clodius*. *Cicero* undertakes the Defence of *Milo*, in the third Consulship of *Pompey*, who

was

was nevertheless obliged, for all he could say, to go into Exile.

The *Gallick War* being ended in the eighth year after it began, the Civil War broke out betwixt *Caius Julius Cæsar*, and his Son-in-Law *Pompey*. The cause of which was, that *Cæsar* was denyed the Consulship, unless he first dismissed his Army, and delivered up his Province: But he was perswaded that he could be in no Safety if he left his Army; yet he offered this Condition of Accommodation, to quit it, if *Pompey* were obliged to do the same; but this offer being refused, he with an incredible dispatch marched from *France* to *Italy*, and having entred *Romagna*, he took several Towns, some by Surrender, and others freely received him.

As soon as this News arrived at *Rome*, *Pompey* and the two Consuls, *Caius Marcellus*, and *Lucius Lentulus* fled from thence to *Brundisium*, a Sea-Port Town of *Apulia*. Thither *Cæsar* follows them, but the Consuls had already past the Sea to *Dyrrhachium*, and *Pompey* soon after had followed them. But when *Cæsar* found for want of Ships that he could not pursue them as yet any further, he returned to *Rome*, and there having summoned the Senate, he complains of the Injuries he had received, and at the same time proposes Conditions of Peace. But finding the Senate not very forward in the Negotiation, he goes away for *Marseilles*, where he found the Gates shut against him; but getting a Fleet together, he besieges it close
by

by Sea and Land: But leaving the continuance of that to his Lieutenants, he marches for *Spain*, where in a little time he has all the *Pompeian* Army, with its Leaders *Petreius* and *Afranius* surrendered into his hands.

From his *Spanish* Expedition, he returns to the Siege of *Marseilles*, who now despairing of Relief, surrendered the place into his hands; where hearing the News, that he was in his absence by *Marcus Lepidus* made Dictator, he returns to *Rome*, where he is made Consul with *Publius Servilius Isauricus*. And having settled the Affairs of the City, he transported his Army into *Greece*, and there in *Thessaly* coming to a Battle with *Pompey*, after a Bloody Fight, wins the Day, and though much inferior in Number, takes the Camp of the Enemy.

Pompey from this Fight fled into *Egypt*, where then Reigned *Ptolomæus Dionysius*, the Son of *Ptolomæus Auletes*, whom *Pompey* by his Interest had restored to his Throne, as I have already declared. For which Benefit he hoped in a grateful Return, he should find Shelter and Assistance in that Kingdom. But the King being but a Boy, and his Courtiers either fearing a Mutiny, or else despising his Fortune in that Distress, by Treachery Murder him. *Cæsar* pursuing his flying Enemy, arrives at *Alexandria* with Three Thousand Two Hundred Men, and there he first heard of the Death of *Pompey*.

In this very Juncture the King of *Ægypt* was at War with his Sister *Cleopatra*. But *Cæsar* being Consul, and now at *Alexandria*, would rather have had their Controversie ended by their Right before him, than that they should have recourse to Arms, since some few Years before the Senate had by a Law admitted *Ptolomy*, the Father of the present King, into the number of their Allies. But the Officers of the Court resented this extreemly, complaining that the Majesty of their King suffered not a little diminution, when he was summoned to plead his Cause before another, as a Superiour Power. Wherefore they proceeded to Arms against *Cæsar* with all the Malice of an enraged Revenge, but with a great deal of difficulty and danger he at last subdued them, and the King being slain, he reduced not *Ægypt* into the form of a Province, but gave the Government to *Cleopatra* and her younger Brother.

From thence *Cæsar* passing into *Syria* and *Pontus*, overcame *Pharnaces* the Son of *Mithridates*, and suppress'd all Disturbance in *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, *Gallo-græcia*, *Pontus*, and *Bithynia*.

After which returning once more to *Italy*, and *Rome*, after the middle of Winter, about the Winter Equinox, he passes from *Lilybæus* into *Africa*, though he was advised by a great Southsayer not to venture over the Sea till after the Winter Season were over.

For thither had fled from the *Pharſalian* Battle, *Scipio*, and *Cato*, the great Grandſon of *Marcus Porcius Cato*, and having got together a very great Army, had engaged *Juba* King of *Mauritania* to eſpouſe their Quarrel : But were at laſt, after the arrival of *Cæſar*, almoſt every Man deſtroyed.

But *Cato*, to avoid falling into his hands, killed himſelf at *Utica*, which *Cicero* defends, and ſays, it was better for him, to whom Nature had given ſuch an incredible * *Gravitate*. * *Morofeneſs*, or Obſtinacy, than behold the Face of the Victorious Tyrant.

Cato was of the Stoical Opinion, and ſometimes advanced ſome very harſh Sayings in the Senate, as if he had been in the Government of *Plato*, and not in the *Roman* Dregs, as *Cicero* Phraſes it.

After all this, *Cæſar* again came to *Rome*, and when he had Triumphed for *Gallia*, *Ægypt*, *Pontus*, and *Africa*, he went into *Spain* againſt *Sextus Pompeius*, and at laſt ſubdued him.

But having now vanquiſhed all his Oppoſers, and on every ſide ſpread an Universal Tranquility and Peace, in the fifth Year after the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to *Rome* : And when he had Triumphed for his *Spaniſh* Conqueſts, he incurred the Envy and Hatred of many by accepting of the perpetual Dictatorſhip, which was offered him ; and modelling the Senate with an Absolute Power,

Power, according to his own Will, ingrossing to himself almost the sole disposal of all other Dignities to whom he thought fit. And having thus changed the Government of the Common-Wealth, fixing the Supream Power in one Man, the Conspiracy against him took effect on the Fifteenth of *March*, five Months after his Return, in the Senate-House of *Pompey*, where he was killed by those very Men, whom he had by frequent and fresh Obligations bound to be his Friends, to whom he had even given their Lives and Estates, in receiving them into Favour after they had espoused the Cause of *Pompey*, and fought against him. Of which number were *Marcus* and *Decius Brutus*, *Caius Cassius*, *Cneius Domitius*, *R. Trebonius*, *Q. Tullius Cimber*, the two *Servilii*, *Casca*, *Hala*, and several more.

Mark Antony the Consul, and *Cæsar's* Colleague, accused *Cicero* to the Senate, as guilty of the Conspiracy, because he had aloud congratulated *Marcus Brutus* by Name, for the recovery of their Liberty, when he as soon as *Cæsar* was slain held up his Bloody Dagger on high.

Some say, that *Cæsar* seeing *Brutus* come towards him, spoke to him in *Greek*, and called him Son, but by what Authority I know not. 'Tis true, that 'tis evident from *Cicero*, that *Brutus* was Fifteen Years younger than *Cæsar*.

There were several Laws made in his Consulship and Dictatorship, and from his Name

called *Julia* ; as the *Agrarian*, of *Judgments*, of *Force*, of *Majesty*, of *Bribery*, of the *Priesthood*, of *Usury*.

Every Body allows *Cæsar Clemency* ; *Cicero* gives him besides that, *Wit*, *Ingenuity*, *Judgment*, *Reason*, *Memory*, *Learning*, *Knowledge*, *Industry* ; though he bore his Government with a great deal of uneasiness, but that he kept private ; and in a Letter to his Intimate Friend *Atticus* he says of it, *This Royalty will not be of above half a Year's continuance*.

'Tis evident that *Cicero* discovered a great deal of inconstancy and wavering all along in the Controversie betwixt *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. For first, siding with the latter, and following even his Camp, although he blamed his Despair and Negligence, in his Epistles to his Friends, called *Cæsar*, that had opposed his Party with Arms, a Tyrant and Monster : Yet when *Pompey* was beaten, and slain, and he saw *Cæsar* Pardon a great many that had been in Arms against him, he turned his Style, and in three Orations extolled him to the Sky. And when *Cæsar*, upon his being informed of Plots that were against him, had said sometimes, that he had lived long enough, he earnestly prest him to cast off that Opinion, for though he had obtained Honour and Glory enough, and so might have lived long enough for his own particular Happiness, yet he had not lived long enough for the Common-wealth, who could not subsist without his Protection and Government. That he had no reason to
stand

stand in fear of any Danger ; *For all of us promise you not only Sentinels and Guards, but also our own Bosoms and Bodies to oppose all Attempts against you.*

And after all this he seemed not a little pleased with his Death, when he said, that his Murderers had obtained so much Glory by the Fact, that it seemed to be more than Mortal, and almost to exceed the capacity of Heaven to contain.

This therefore was the Fourth and last *Monarchy*. And here we must observe, how this City from very small Beginnings increased, and rose to the Supream Authority, and highest Power, which, though built by Shepherds, became at last the Mistress of the whole known World.

And now I shall with all the brevity the Subject will allow, proceed to discover how by degrees it declined from this height of Power to its entire Destruction.

The End of the First Book.



Jo. Sleidan's
HISTORY
Of the Four
Monarchies.

BOOK II.

AFTER the Death of *Cæsar*, *Caius Octavius* his Sister's Grandson having gained the *Roman* Legions to his Interest, prosecuted the Assassins with a great deal of Severity : And though he pretended at first to take Arms in Defence of the Common-wealth against *Mark Antony*, yet as soon as his Affairs were ripe for Execution, dividing the Empire betwixt himself, *Mark Antony*, and *Lepidus*,
he

he established the *Triumvirate*, the consequence of which was the Death of *Cicero* in the Sixty sixth Year of his Age, and the 71th. of the Building of *Rome*, who was sacrificed to the Indignation of *Anthony*, against whom he had made several Orations; and Eight Years before him dyed *Quintus Hortensius*, who, as I have before observed, was just so many Years older.

Cicero was certainly out in his Politicks, when upon *Mark Antony's* disturbing the Common-Wealth from the Death of *Cæsar*, he recommended to the Senate with an extraordinary *Encomium Caius Octavius*, a Relation of *Cæsar's*, and a Youth of but Twenty Years of Age; perswading them, not regarding the unripeness of his Age, to make him Consul: And the easier to prevail with them, he produced several Examples of Antiquity to confirm it no Novelty; and with no small pains removed those Fears, which might any way influence them to the contrary, assuring the Senate he durst engage his Credit with them, that he should never degenerate from what he was at present, or ever fall short of their best wishes and desires. But soon after discovered his Error, when betray'd by him, he fell into the Power of *Mark Antony*. *Marcus Brutus* indeed very much condemned him for his Flattery of him.

But Differences arising from Jealousies, which seldom fail where there are Partners in Empire, after the *Triumvirate* was broke, on

pretence of some Plots against *Octavius*, and *Marcus Lepidus* banished. *Octavius* made War against his Colleague *Mark Antony*, and after the *Asian* Victory taking *Alexandria*, obliged him and *Cleopatra* (of whom I spoke before) to kill themselves, and reduced the Kingdom of *Egypt* to a *Roman* Province.

History assures us, that the Revenue of *Egypt*, in the Reign of *Ptolomæus Auletes*, was Twelve Thousand and Fifty Talents ; which, if you reckon *Egyptian* Talents, amounts to Three Millions, Twelve Thousand, Five Hundred Pounds of our Money : But if *Alexandrian*, which is more likely, *Alexandria* being the Seat of that Monarch, it comes to Four Millions, Five Hundred, and Eighteen Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds *Sterling* ; each *Egyptian* Talent being Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and each *Alexandrian* Three Hundred and Seventy Five. But 'tis believed that after it fell into the *Romans* hands it was much increased by the additional Commerce of the *Indies* and *Ethiopia*.

Antony being thus overcome, *Octavius* reign'd alone Forty four Years, and in the Twenty Ninth of his Reign, and the Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourth Year of the Creation of the World, according to the Computation of most, was born Our Blessed Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*, seven Years after *Herod*, surnamed the Great, had rebuilt with a great deal of Magnificence the Temple of *Hierusalem*, which had been destroyed.

Mark

Mark Antony was married to the Sister of *Octavius*, but in his *Asiatick* Expedition falling in Love with *Cleopatra*, deserted her, and gave himself entirely up to the Embraces of the *Egyptian* Queen, which was one cause of this War. Authors have delivered such Account of the Luxury of these two Lovers, that it almost seems incredible; all which as well as their Lives ended in that Catastrophe I have mentioned. This *Antony* was the Grandson of that Famous Orator *Marcus Antonius*, of whom I spoke in the former Book.

In the Reign of *Octavius* the *Romans* first made War upon the *Germans* in their own Country. 'Tis true, *C. Julius Cæsar* twice worsted them, but it was in *Gallia*, first routing *Ariovistus* in the Country of the *Celte*, and next at the Confluence of the *Maese* and the *Rhine*. After which Victory he built a Bridge, and passed the *Rhine*, but after a small stay there, he returned into *Gallia*, and broke the Bridge.

Two Years after making a new Bridge over the *Rhine* a little higher than the former, he march'd his Army over, with a Resolution of Invading the *Suevians*; but being soon informed by his Scouts and Spies, of all things, and being deter'd by the difficulty of the Attempt, and the fear he should want Provisions, and a safe Retreat, he repass'd the River, and breaking down half the Bridge, left the other half standing, and fortified it with a Castle, and furnished that with a Garrison, that the
Enemy

Enemy might not wholly lose their apprehensions of his Return. This is all, as he himself declares in his Commentaries, that *Julius Cæsar* ever attempted upon the Germans. But *Octavius* made War upon the *Rhæti* and *Vendelici*, by his Generals and Brothers, *Tiberius* and *Drusus*, and invaded that part of Germany now called *Westphalia*, by his General *Quintilius Varus*, from the Country of the *Ubii*, a People in Confederacy with the Romans. But this Army under the Command of *Varus*, was almost entirely cut off by *Arminius*, the General of the *Cherusci*, between the Rivers *Amasius* and *Lupia*. *Horace* has an excellent Ode to comfort *Virgil* on the Death of this *Quintilius Varus*.

Drusus was slain in Germany, leaving two Sons, *Germanicus*, a Man of extraordinary Merit, and *Claudius*. *Horace* in a learned Ode, as I have taken notice before, celebrates him as descended from *Claudius Nero*, who was the second time Consul with *M. Livius Solinator*, and destroyed *Asdrubal*, the Brother of *Hannibal*, upon his Arrival in Italy with new Forces, near the River *Metaurus*. *Augustus* also subdued the *Aquitani*, *Pannonii*, *Dalmatians*, *Illyrians*, and the *Salassians*, Inhabitants of the *Alpes*. 'Tis reported that he often thought of quitting the Government of the Common-Wealth, till the consideration that he could with little safety live a Private Life, and that it was a rashness to commit that to the disposal of many, made him alter those Resolutions.

In

In the thirty third Year of his Reign *Herod* the Great dyed, who was made King of *Judea* by *Mark Anthony* in the third Year of his *Triumvirate*: Eight Years after whose Death, *Archelaus* his Son and Successor, was banished to *Vienna*, a City of *Gallia*, or *France*. Authors inform us that *Octavius* kept on foot for the Guard of the Empire forty four Legions; three in *Egypt*, as many in *Spain*, eight in *France*, and the *Low-Countries*. Some have attempted to give us an Account of the Yearly Expence of these Armies, amounting to 102000000 of Golden Crowns: That is, viz. * 272000 Yearly to every Legion, a Legion consisting of Six Thousand Foot, and Five Hundred Horse.

* According to this Division it ought to be but 101963000.

Octavius is very much praised for his Esteem of, and Liberality to Learned Men. The Poets of his Time of the greatest Reputation, were *Varius*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Plautus*, *Valgius*, *Fuscus*, the two *Visci*, *Pollio*, *Messalla*, *Bibuli*, *Servius*, *Furnius*, and *Horace*, who desires only that his Writings may please them, without valuing what the rest of the World thought of them.

There was a continued Series of great Wits in *Rome* from the time of *M. Porcius Cato* and *Africanus* the elder, to the Reign of *Augustus*, which was almost the extremity of the flourishing of the *Latin Tongue* free from corruption; for from thence by degrees it degenerated from its Purity, till at last it was lost in that

Bar-

Barbarism we now find it. *Tully* says, that Poets born at *Corduba*, have something gross and exotick in their Works; but what would have been his Judgment of those Poets above a Hundred Years after him, not of those born and educated in *Corduba*, but even in *Rome* it self.

Tiberius the Son-in-Law, and Adopted Son of *Augustus*, pretended to be very unwilling to accept of the Empire, being with no small difficulty brought to it by the humble and earnest Entreaties of the Senate; and in the beginning of his Reign never dispatch'd any Business of Moment without the Advice and Concurrence of the Senate: But he soon laid aside the care of the Common-Wealth, and gave himself entirely up to his Pleasures. In his Reign the *Parthians* possessed themselves of *Armenia*, and the *Dacians* and *Sarmatians* of *Myfia*, the *Germans* invaded the *Gauls*; but all these blows to the Publick gave him very little concern.

Some great Divines have placed the Death of *Our Lord and Saviour* in the fifteenth Year of this Prince's Reign; but *St. Luke* says, he was in that Year baptized by *St. John*. In this time flourished *M. Cocceius Nerva*, the Father and the Son, and *Cassius Longinus*, great Lawyers.

The Father of *Tiberius* the Emperour, was *Tiberius Nero*, who had served under *Caius Julius Cæsar* in the *Alexandrian War*.

Caius Caligula, the very ill Son of a very good Father, the before-mentioned *Germanicus*, succeeded *Tiberius* in the Empire, a perfect Monster of Humane kind. 'Tis said, that *Tiberius* in the twenty three Years of his Reign, had got together a vast and prodigious Treasure of Gold, which *Caligula* squandered away in the first Year of his Reign. About the second Year, *Herod Antipas*, the Son of *Herod* the Great, who had put to Death St. *John Baptist*, was banished to *Lyons*, and *Herod Agrippa* succeeded him in the Kingdom of *Judea*, who put to Death St. *James* the Apostle.

Caligula being slain, his Uncle *Claudius* succeeded him, who upon the Revolt of *Britany*, went thither in Person, and upon the Recovery of part of that Island, returned home. In his Reign was a great and general Famine, which St. *Luke* mentions, as foretold by the Prophet *Agabus*.

Nero, the Successor of *Claudius*, too plainly insinuated that he intended in time to destroy the whole *Senatorial Order*. In his Reign the *Romans* and their Allies received a great blow in *Britany*. The Legions were disgraced in *Armenia*, and *Syria* was with much ado kept from falling off. After which *Gallia* rebelled, under the Conduct of *Julius Vindex*, and *Spain* under *Sergius Galba*; and when he now at last began to think of reducing them to their Duty, and was preparing to go for *Gallia*, all his other Armies he had in his several Pro-
vinces

vinces rebelled. 'Tis evident from History what a Cruel and Luxurious Prince he was, and therefore being declared an Enemy by the Senate, he with the assistance of a Slave of his slew himself. In his Reign flourished *Seneca*, and *Lucan*, *Perfius*, and *Silius Italicus*, the last of which was Consul in the last Year of it.

From this time began the Custom of the Army's choosing Emperours; and by this means *Vespasian* came to the Empire: For to him came over the Armies of *Myfia*, *Pannonia*, *Syria*, and *Judea*, from *A. Vitellius*, and took the Oath of Fidelity to him.

This Prince reduced *Achaia*, *Lycia*, *Rhodes*, *Byzantium*, *Thrace*, *Samus*, *Cilicia*, and *Com-mogenia* into the form of Roman Provinces, and by the Conduct of his Son *Titus* overcame, and wholly destroyed the City of *Hierusalem*.

Domitianus made War with the *Chatti*, *Dacians*, and *Sarmatians*, and Triumphed over them. In his time lived *Statius*, *Juvenal*, and *Martial*.

Trajane being adopted by *Cocceius Nerva*, and after made *Cæsar*, twice overcame the *Dacians*, when they rebelled, and subjugated them to the Roman Empire, and formed Colonies there. And marching with his Army against the *Armenians* and *Parthians*, by surrender and favour won them all to his Dominion, and from thence obtained the Sirname of *Parthicus*; but within some years after most
of

of these Nations subdued by him rebelled, especially in *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*. And the *Parthians*, as soon as he departed for *Italy*, deposed the King he had established among them.

Ælius Adrianus subdued the rebellious *Jews*. The cause of this War was, because the *Jews* were very much disturbed at his building a Temple to *Olympian Jove* in *Hierusalem*, which he had rebuilt, and permitted them to Inhabit. He made a Progress through *France*, *Germany*, *Spain*, *Britany*; and he passed into *Mauritania*, and returned from the *Parthians* by *Asia*, *Greece*, and *Sicily* to *Rome*. After which he once more went into *Africa*, whence returning to *Rome*, he made another Journey into *Greece* and *Asia*, from whence he passed to *Arabia*, and so into *Ægypt*. Having summoned the Senate to meet, he recommended to them *Antoninus Pius*, who succeeded him, and was a lover of Peace, and endeavouring to render himself grateful to all Men, he retained the Foreign Kings and People in their Allegiance by Humanity and Learning. In his time flourished these Lawyers: *Alburnus Valens Tuscianus*, *Vinidius Verus*, *Vibius Marcellus*, *Arrianus*, *Tertullianus*, *Salvius Julianus*, *L. Volusius Metianus*.

Marcus Antoninus, surnamed the Philosopher, succeeded his Father *Antoninus Pius*, who made his Relation, *Lucius Aurelius Verus*, his Companion in the Empire, and by him brought the *Parthian War* to a Fortunate Conclusion, whilst

whilst he himself remained at home to Govern the Common-Wealth; and after the Death of *Verus*, Reigning alone, he was successful in his *German Expedition*. He also beat the *Marcomanni*, the *Sarmates*, the *Vandals*, and the *Quadi*, who invaded *Pannonia*. For most of the Nations from *Illyria* to *Gallia* had entred into a Confederacy against the *Romans*.

The wicked and profligate Son of this Excellent Emperour, by his Generals overcame the *Moors* and *Dacians*, stified the Disturbances of the *Pannonians*, *Germany*, and *Britany*, which refused to submit to his Government; whilst himself all the while lived at *Rome* in all sorts of Brutality and Cruelty.

Septimus Severus was engaged in a Civil War with *Niger* in *Asia*, and *Albinus*, who solicited the *Gauls* to a Revolt. He had Success against the *Parthians*, and reduced the *Jews* in *Syria*. He subdued *Abagatus* King of the *Persians*, and the *Arabians* surrendered themselves to him. He fortified *Britany* by building a Wall from Sea to Sea cross the whole Island: And having subdued the Neighbouring People that infested the *Britains*, he dyed at *York*.

His Son *Bassianus Antoninus Caracalla* invaded the *Parthians* and *Armenians*, and commanded *Papinianus*, Prefect of the *Prætorian Cohorts*, to be slain, because he would not defend the Parricide. In this time lived a great many Lawyers, the Disciples of *Papinianus*, viz. *Taruntius Paternus*, *Macer*, *Terentius Clemens*,

Clemens, Menander, Archadius, Ruffinus, Papyrius, Fronto, Anthius, Maximus, Hermogenianus, Africanus, Florentinus, Trophonius, Justus Callistratus, Venuleius Celsus.

Bassianus being killed in *Asia*, *Macrinus* succeeded him, who having but little Success against *Artabanus* King of the *Parthians*, finding his Legions inclining to Revolt to *Heliogabalus*, the Son of *Bassianus*, made Peace with him.

Alexander Severus, the Successor of *Heliogabalus*, a Luxurious and Effeminate Prince, was a Man of Courage, and overcame *Artaxerxes* King of *Persia*, and recovered *Mesopotamia*, lost by *Heliogabalus*. And had Success in *Mauritania*, *Illyria*, and *Armenia*, by the Conduct of his Generals. After which going to the *German Wars*, was slain by some of his Souldiers. The Lawyer *Ulpianus*, the Disciple of *Papinianus*, was much favoured by him; and in his time in the same Science flourished *Paulus*, *Pomponius*, and *Modestinus*.

Maximinus succeeded *Alexander*, who with his whole Power, composed of not only *Romans*, but also of *Moors*, *Ostrogoths*, and *Parthians*, whom *Alexander* had in his Army, went against the *Germans*, and having laid a great part of the Country waste, burnt the Cities, and destroyed great numbers of Men, he enriched his Souldiers. Having reduced *Germany*, he came to *Syrmium*, and designed to invade the *Sarmates*. Nor did his Resolutions of Conquest terminate there, purposing to extend the

Roman Empire as far as the Ocean, over all those Nations which lay to the North of *Europe*. But the Army being disgusted at his Cruelties, chose *Gordianus* Emperour, which Choice the Senate confirmed, hating *Maximinus*, and declared him Enemy to *Rome*. But he resolving to Revenge this, having harangu'd his Army, marched for *Rome*: Upon Information of which the Senate declare *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* Emperours, and deliver the Conduct of the War against *Maximinus* to *Pupienus*. But the Souldiers killed both him and his Son, as they were reposing in their Tents under the Walls of *Aquilia*, which he then besieged.

After which, *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* being slain two Years after their Election, by a Tumult of the Souldiers, the Government was devolv'd to Young *Gordianus*. Who in the Fourth Year of his Reign, by *Mysia* and *Thrace* passed into *Asia* against the *Persians*, and in those Parts having subdued the Enemies of *Rome*, he passed by *Syria* to *Antioch*, which was then in possession of the *Persians*: But by frequent Battles with Success, he obliged *Sapores* and the *Persians* to retire within the Bounds of their own Country, who a little before were Formidable even to *Italy* it self. In the Sixth Year of his Empire, he was slain by the Contrivance and Treachery of *Philip*, Præfect of the Prætorian Cohorts, in a Tumult he had raised for that purpose.

The same was the end of *Philip*, who sent his Generals with an Army of *Romans* and their

their Allies against the *Scythians*, who invaded the Empire.

Decius being chosen his Successor by the *Illyrian* Army, the Senate afterwards allowing of the Choice, first stilled the Commotions in *France*, and then having commended the care of the Common-Wealth to the Senate, with their consent he and his Son his Companion in the Empire, went on an Expedition against the *Scythians*; who by Land and Sea, in *Thrace* and other Parts of the Empire committed great Ravastations and Plunders; and having often worsted the Enemy in several Battles, and now hedg'd them into a narrow place, whence they could not escape him, had obtained a compleat and entire Victory over them, if *Gal-lus Hostilianus*, Governour of the Lower *Mysia*, had not discovered his Designs to the Foe, by which means it happened that both the Father and Son, betrayed by the Treason of *Gallus*, were slain by an Ambuscade, after the Battle began.

Gallus was by one Legion, and the remaining part of the *Roman* Troops declared Emperour, and made a very dishonourable and ignominious Peace with the *Scythians*, promising them a Yearly Tribute; a thing till that time unheard of, and much below the Dignity and Grandeur of the *Roman* Name. Which gave such heart to the *Scythians*, that breaking the Peace, they ravaged *Dardania*, *Thrace*, *Thessaly*, and *Macedon*; nor content with this, they burnt several Cities in *Asia*. Encouraged

by the Example of the *Scythians*, several other Nations discovered themselves Enemies to the *Romans*, and many others rebelled. The *Parthians* entred *Syria*, and took *Armenia*, driving the King *Tyridates* out of the Country.

The *Scythians* were grown to that Insolence, that they threatned *Italy* it self, and gave cause to imagine that they would perform great matters, if *Emilianus*, the Governour of *Mysia*, encouraging his Souldiers with Promises and hopes of Rewards, had not routed them on the Frontiers of *Sarmatia*, and pursued them a great way, and plundered the Confines of their own Country. Who for this Victory was saluted Emperour by his Souldiers, and *Gallus* and his Son *Volusianus*, whom he had made his Companion in the Empire, were both slain as they were marching to oppose him. In this time St. *Cyprian* Bishop of *Carthage* flourished: Among a great many of those Epistles of his which are extant, there are some to *Lucius* Bishop of *Rome*, whom he calls Brother and Colleague; but many more to *Cornelius*, in which he complains among other things, that those who had been condemned by the Bishops of *Africa* to be degraded from their Priesthood, fled to *Rome* to have their Case better understood. Urging, that the place where the Crime was committed, was the most proper to have it judg'd: For every Pastor has his proportion of the Flock committed to his Charge, of which they must give an Account to God. That therefore there
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ought to be no Schism made of the Concor-
dance and Agreement of the *Hierarchy*, and
that the Judgment of those was not to be de-
spised, who had already decided the Cause in
Africa.

In the mean while the Army that was in
the *Alps* declares *Valerianus* Emperour, who
was a Man of a Noble Family, which when
the Souldiers of *Amylianus* understood, they
slew their Emperour, to avoid the engaging
in new Troubles, and went over to *Valeria-
nus*. *Amylianus* when he was chosen Empe-
rour, sent word in his Letters to the Senate,
that he would deliver *Thrace* and *Mesopotamia*,
and all the Frontiers of the *Roman* Empire
from Enemies, and recover the *Armenia's*.

Valerianus being gone against the *Persians*,
by the fault of one of his Commanders, was
taken by *Sapores* King of *Persia*, who could
not be prevailed with by his Neighbouring
Princes, and the Confederate Nations, to set
his Prisoner at Liberty, they urging that the
Romans always grew the more Obstinate and
Victorious by being overcome.

Valerianus being thus made Prisoner, his Son
Gallienus succeeded him; who wholly negle-
cting the Government, gave himself over to
Pleasure and Lust, which bred that general
Contempt of him, that most of the Armies
set up Emperours of their own in their seve-
ral Provinces; that is, in *France*, *Spain*, the
Pannonia's, *Illyria*, *Egypt*, *Africa*, and other
places; though most of them were in time

destroyed by Discords and Wars among themselves.

In his Reign the *Goths* possess themselves of *Thrace*, ravage *Macedon*, and besiege *Theffalonica*: And the *Scythians* invade *Bithynia*, *Capadocia*, and *Asia*. And from the *Euxine Sea* sailing up the *Danube*, attempted the *Roman Colonies*. But *Gallienus* was of so supine and negligent a Nature, that he always returned a ridiculous and slighting Answer to those that informed him of the Revolt of Provinces, and the Ruins of the Empire, as if the Common-Wealth and his Dignity were not at all diminished by them. Wherefore being contemned both at home and abroad for the Sordidness of his Life, he created not a few Enemies to the Common-Wealth. The *Scythians* and *Goths*, and with them a great many other Nations entred into a Confederacy to destroy the *Roman Empire* with an Army of Three Hundred Thousand Men, of which Number their Forces at that time consisted: But all these were destroyed by *Flavius Claudius*, who, *Gallienus* being slain, was made Emperour, a Man of great Courage, and worthy of a longer Life.

Aurelianus succeeded *Claudius*, having signalized his Valour in the Reign of *Claudius* in several places. He carried on the War in *Insabria*, and against the *Marcomanni*, with a dubious Fortune, and great difficulty in the beginning, though afterwards with great Success, when the Senate by his Command had consulted

sulted the Books of the *Sybil*s, and given by them a Religious Opinion of the War. After which returning to *Rome*, he punished some, who had endeavoured to raise Sedition there in his absence: And then he began the War to recover all the Provinces of the East, which were left to *Zenobia*, a Woman of extraordinary Courage and Bravery, who was her self the Instructor of her Children, by her Husband *Odenatus*; who in the Reign of *Gallienus* had done many Noble Actions in those Parts.

But wheresoever *Aurelianus* came the Enemies of the *Romans* were vanquished, in *Illyria*, *Thrace*, and other places; and being at last entred the Enemies Country, he subdued it, after a dangerous and obstinate Resistance, and took the Queen, who confiding in the Force of the *Persians*, and Auxiliary *Armenians*, fought it out with a great deal of Courage. The chief City of this Country he had subdued was *Palmyra*, which upon the Emperour's return to *Italy* rebelled, and slew the Governor and Garrison placed there by him. Who coming back thither again, took and destroyed the City, killed Man, Woman, and Child, without respect to Age, Sex, or Condition. After which he reduced *Egypt* that had revolted, and recovering all *Gallia* to the *Roman* Empire, he at last entred *Rome* in Triumph. From whence passing to the *Persian* War through *Illyria*, he was slain by his Attendants.

After his Death there was an *Interregnum* for some time, which had not happened from *Romulus* to that time; but at last *Tacitus* succeeded him, who Reigning but for a few Months, performed nothing of any Consequence. This Emperour was desired by the Senate on his Death-Bed not to leave the Empire to his Children, but to some Man of known Worth, and that was *Probus*, who being received both by the Army and Senate, recovered the *Gallia's*, and overcame the *German Franks* that had invaded it, in several Battles. In *Illyria* he destroyed the *Sarmates*, and other Nations; and in his Journey through *Thrace*, by the Terror and Glory of his great Acquisitions, he brought the Barbarous People to a strict Alliance. He pacified *Asia*, and by the Awe of his Name alone obliged the King of the *Persians* to sue for Peace; which having made, he returned into *Thrace*, and Transplanted the Foreign Nations he had overcome into the Country of the *Romans*, some of which remained faithful, others proved the contrary, though he reduced all that rebelled. Finally, after he had appeased all the Rebellions and Commotions in *France*, *Spain*, and *Britany*, and had begun his March through *Illyria* to the *Persian* War, he was killed by the Treason of some of his own People.

In his time the Common-Wealth flourished to a great degree, the Nations round about being all reduced to Peace and Tranquility, which made *Probus* say, that in a little time there

there would be no need of Legions, or Gar-
risons, which so much disgusted the Souldery,
that they thought fit to Murder him.

Carus succeeded *Probus*, who check'd the
Insolence of the *Sarmates*, that was now flush'd
with the Death of *Probus*, and going against
the *Persians*, retook *Mesopotamia*, but Death
prevented the further Progress of his Arms,
which he had designed. The youngest of his
two Sons, *Numerianus*, he had with him, to
initiate him in the Art of War; the elder,
Carinus, he left Governour of *Gallia*. *Nume-
rianus* was slain by his Father-in-Law, to whom
Dioclesian succeeded, with whom *Carinus* fought
several Battles for the Empire, but being at
last overcome, was slain. *Dioclesian* finding
Tumults and Disorders spring up in several
places, made *Maximinianus* his Companion in
the Empire, who reduced the *Gallia's* and *A-
frica*, as *Dioclesian* did *Egypt*, having put to
Death the causers of Sedition and Tumult.
He brought also *Britany* back to the Domi-
nion of the *Romans* Twelve Years after it had
revolted. And to render the state of the Com-
mon-Wealth the firmer, and better established,
that there might be no fresh Domestick Di-
sturbances about the Succession, he adopted
Galerius, and *Maximinianus*, *Constantius Chlo-
rus*.

Dioclesian having sent *Galerius* against *NarSES*
King of *Persia*, he was beaten, and lost great
part of his Army; but being commanded a-
gain to renew the War, he overcame the Ene-
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my in a Memorable Battle, and penetrated farther into those Eastern Parts than any Emperour, except *Trajane*; having taken *Ctesiphon*, he subdued all *Assyria*, and recovered five Provinces beyond *Tigris*, which had revolted from *Trajane*.

Dioclesian having thus composed the Affairs of *Asia*, returned into *Europe*, in which the *Scythians*, *Sarmates*, *Alanes*, *Bastarnæ*, *Carpi*, *Catti*, and *Quadi*, all lived in Peace. After which both he and *Maximianus* settling their Companions in the Empire, abdicated the Government; to *Constantius* were given the *Gallia's*, *Britany*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Africa*; and to *Galerius* *Illyria*, *Grecce*, and *Asia*.

At this time *Marcellus* was Bishop of *Rome*, who published a Decree that's still extant, that it was not Lawful for the Bishops of the Church to call a Synod without the Authority of that See; and that it was not Lawful for them to Condemn any Bishop, who had appealed to *Rome*. This Bishop was of a small and inconsiderable Fortune, as many of his Predecessors, when *Maxentius* followed the Emperour. Therefore 'tis easie to imagine, how probable 'tis, that he in these straits, and hiding places, should arrogate so much to himself, as to publish such Decrees.

Constantius being dead at *York*, *Galerius* adopted *Severus* and *Maximinianus*. In the mean while the Prætorian Cohorts salute *Maxentius* Cæsar in *Rome*. *Severus* being slain, *Maximinianus* took *Licinius* for his Companion in the Empire.

Empire. Among these there were great Dissentions, which made the Noble *Romans* invite *Constantine*, the Son of *Constantius*, who was in *Gallia*, to come and deliver the City from the Tyranny of *Maxentius*. Who passing into *Italy* with part of his Army, Engaging with *Maxentius*, won the Day, and alter near *Rome* totally defeated his Army. Afterwards he had War with *Licinius*, who being beaten by him, and grown odious to his People, was killed by them. Some tell us, that the cause of this War was, that *Licinius* persecuted the Christians with a great deal of Cruelty, though *Constantine* had often press'd him to the contrary.

For from the Resurrection of Christ to this Age, which was near Three Hundred Years, the Christians were persecuted in various manners. For to omit what the Holy Scripture mentions of *St. Stephen*, *St. James*, *St. John*, and *St. Peter* in Prison, and delivered thence by an Angel: To say nothing of *St. Paul*, who from a severe Persecutor of Christ, became a great Sufferer for him, refusing no danger for his sake. The *Roman* Emperours imposed great and terrible Torments upon them at several times, particularly *Nero*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, *Septimus Severus*, *Maximinus*, *Decius*, *Valerianus*, *Aurelianus*, *Dioclesian*, and *Maximinianus*. But *Constantine* coming to the Imperial Throne, and embracing the *Christian Religion*, was the Refuge and Security for the Christians to fly to.

And

And now began the Bishops of *Rome* to be in some safety, all of whom before were almost put to Death, or Torments. There are reckoned from *St. Peter*, whom they will have the first, to this time, Thirty Three Bishops, whose Decrees are inserted in the Books of the Councils, but of them so many are so trivial, light, and dissonant from the Gospel, that probably they were the fictitious Products of some after Ages. But if they are true, then that saying of *St. Paul* may be very well applied to them, that even in his time, the Man of Sin, and the Mystery of Iniquity was beginning to work. There is a Decree extant attributed to *Aurelianus*, the Fourth Bishop after *St. Peter*, in which he declares that the *Roman* Church was established the Head of all other Churches by the Command and Institution of Christ. To *Alexander*, the next but one to him, is laid a Decree for the mixing Water and Salt, and Consecrating them to Purge the People, and drive away the Ambuscades of the Devil.

But I pray how different are these things from the Majesty of the Apostles, and the Writings of *St. John* the Evangelist, who lived almost to this time. I have only mentioned these two, that a judgment by them may be made of the rest which are of the same stamp, and carry an apparent face of Ambition. And as the Discourse is unclean, so the thing it self is without Salt, which *Paul* requires in the Ministers of the Church.

To

To this may be referred the Edict of *Constantine*, which is inserted into these Books, and which is the Foundation and Strength of their Power: For that Cause which is there alledged for this immense Liberality is false, and can so be proved from History. But granting this Emperour was so very Prodigal, 'tis probable he could not dispose of this Right any further than his own Life, not having it in his power to deprive his Successors of their Rights, who were furnished with an equal Power, and were Guardians of the Commonwealth as well as himself: For he that diminishes the Publick Revenues and Jurisdictions of the Common-Wealth, cannot be justly called the Father of his Country. Nor can he prejudicate and award to each according to his desert.

By the Command of *Constantine* a Council was summoned to meet at *Nicea*, a City of *Bithynia*, where it met in a very great Number, and condemned the Opinion of *Arrius*, which was, that Christ was not the same substance with the Father.

Bishops came to this Council, not only from *Europe* and *Asia*, but from *Egypt* and *Libya*. By this Council 'twas decreed, that *Egypt*, *Libya*, and *Pentapolis*, should reserve their old Custom; to wit, that they be all subject to the Bishop of *Alexandria*, since the *Roman* Bishop also used and retained this Method. Also that, *Antioch*, and other Churches should each keep their several Priviledges.

After

After this Synod, *Eustatius* broach several pernicious Opinions against Marriage, about new and unheard of Garments, of not eating Flesh, and of quitting ones Possessions.

But these Opinions spreading so that a great many married People began to be divorced, and a great many Slaves running from their Masters, ran to this new Habit, as they termed it: And the Women doing the same, forsook their Husbands; and the Ministers of the Church who had Wives, and those who eat Flesh, were looked upon as impure, and odious to God; a Synod was called at *Gangra*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, where all the Teachers of this Doctrine and their followers were condemned.

Constantine being complemented by the Senate and People of *Rome* for the restoration of the Peace and Security he had bestowed upon the Common-Wealth, wholly applyed himself to the Foreign Wars, and vanquished the *Goths* and *Sarmates* in many Battles, who had made inroads into *Thrace*; and in his Old Age decreed War against the *Persians*, who depopulated *Mesopotamia*: And when he came into *Asia* with his Army, taking a Medicine for his Health, he dyed, not without the suspicion of being poisoned. This is the *Constantine* that was called the Great, and who removed the Seat of the Empire from *Rome* to *Byzantium*, a City of *Thrace*, which from his own Name he called *Constantinople*. He began his Reign about the Three Hundred and Twelfth Year

Year after the Birth of Christ ; and 'tis reported many strange and unusual Comets appeared before his Death.

He left three Sons, *Constantine*, *Constantius*, and *Constans*, among whom the Empire was divided: To *Constantine* fell part of the *Alps*, *France*, the *Low Countries*, *Spain*, *Britany*, the *Orcades*, *Ireland*, and *Thule*. To *Constans*, *Italy*, *Africa*, and the Islands *Illyria*, *Macedon*, *Achaia*, *Peloponnesus*, and *Greece*. To *Constantius*, *Asia* and *Thrace*. *Constantine* not content with this Division, invaded the Dominion of his Brother *Constans* ; and being now come to *Aquileia*, coming to a Battle with the Forces of *Constans*, his Army being lost, himself was slain. *Constans*, who in the mean while was engaged in the War against the *Getes* and *Sarmates* in *Dacia*, after this Victory I have mentioned came into *Italy*, and getting over the *Alps*, passed into *France*, and two years after the Death of his Brother had the whole surrendered to him, but was soon after killed by the perfidiousness and Treason of *Magnentius*.

The Souldiers being before won and corrupted by Rewards, Salute this Traytor with the Title of Emperour. Which as soon as *Constantius* understood, who was the only surviving Brother of the three, leaving his Cousin-german and Brother-in-law *Gallus* his General in *Asia*, came with a Powerful Army first into *Italy*, and then into *France*, and there in a very great Battle overcame *Magnentius*, who however escaping, sent to desire Peace ; but
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all terms being rejected by the Conquerour, he once more came to decide it by a Battle, but without Success, whereſſy to *Lyons* after the rout, and ſeeing his very followers endeavoured to ſurprize him, having no place to retreat to, he killed himſelf.

After this *Constantius* not being able to reclaim his Couſin *Gallus*, whom he left, as I have ſaid, General in *Aſia*, from abuſing that Power committed to his charge, he commanded him to be put to Death. After which he returned to *Aſia* to finiſh the *Persian* War, which he was ſain to delay a while by the Commotions cauſed by *Magnentius*. But becauſe at this time the *Germans* made Incuſſions into the Provinces of *France*, and plundered and deſtroyed the Country, he adopted *Julian* the Brother of *Gallus*, and committed to him the Government and Defence of thoſe Countries.

Julian fighting ſeveral Battles with Succeſs, drove the Enemy beyond the *Rhine*; he took a great many Priſoners, and freed no leſs a number of *Roman* Souldiers that had formerly been taken, and near *Strasburg* almoſt entirely cut off the Enemy's whole Forces. Which made the Souldiers ſalute him not only *Cæſar*, but *Auguſtus*, and was then crowned with a Diadem, though, as he pretended, againſt his Will; for writing to *Constantius*, he endeavour'd to divert the Guilt of the Fact from himſelf. But *Constantius* extreamly reſenting the Inſolence, deſiſted from his *Persian* Expedition, and by gentle and obliging means endeavouring to

to keep the Neighbouring Nations to the Duties, he began his Journey towards *Europe*, to reduce *Julian* to his Duty; but before he had got out of *Asia*, being taken with a Fever, he dyed, naming *Julian* for his Successor.

During the Reign of *Julian*, the Enemies of the *Roman* Empire kept themselves within the Bounds of their own Countries, none daring on any side to cause any Disturbance. Whilst going against the *Persians* wasted Country of *Assyria*, and came as far as the City *Ctesiphon*, having put the Army of the Enemy to flight; but at last retreating with his Army, he was fallen upon in the Rear by the rallied Foe, in which Engagement receiving a Wound, he presently after dyed, an Enemy to the Name of Christ.

The Army having thus lost their Leader, being reduced to great straits, choose *Jovinian* Emperour. At this time lived *Julius*, Bishop of *Rome*, the first of that Name, whose Letters to the Oriental Bishops are extant, in which he more than once insists upon the preheminance of his See, and that he alone, being the chief Bishop by the singular Privilege and Divine Decree, has the Lawful Authority of calling General Councils. One would wonder with what confidence he could write at that rate, when before him *Constantine* had summoned that of *Nice*, and a Hundred Years after, the Emperour *Martian* that of *Chalcedon*. He also pretends, that he alone, as Bishop of that City, has the Right of Judging of the

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Causes

Causes of Bishops, and other great Affairs of the Church. But the Bishops that were met at *Antioch* could not bear this his Arrogance, but sent him a bold Answer, That he ought not to annul the Decrees made by them, but that, since they were of the same Degree and Dignity in the Church, as himself; for from thence the Gospel of Christ first spread it self into the World, and at last came to *Rome*. That if he persisted, and should make any new Decrees, that they should not obey him, or have any Communication with him, but take such Measures as the business required.

In another Synod of that City, much more numerous, and before this, among other things they Decree what is the Duty of a Bishop, what of a Metropolitan; if at any time matters of any greater consequence should come into Debate, for they Order, that if the Bishops disagree, the *Metropolitan* shall from the next Province procure some Judges to assist him in the deciding the matter. But if any Bishop be condemned by them by a general Vote, for any Crime, that it shall not be in the Power of any other to retract it. They also Decree, That the Bishop shall faithfully dispence and bestow the Sacred Goods for the use of the Poor; and that he himself, if there be a necessity for it, take out of them what will suffice him to subsist on, since *St. Paul* says, we ought to be content with Food and Cloaths. But if the Bishop should divert those Goods to the private Advantage of himself, or his Relations,

lations, and commit the management of them to his Kindred, That the Irregularity be rectified by a Synod.

The Enemy pressing upon him, *Jovinianus* made a dishonourable and ignominious Peace. For he not only agreed to Surrender the five Provinces *Galerius* took beyond the River *Tigris*, and part of *Mesopotamia*; but also obliged himself not to assist the King of *Armenia*, an Allie and Friend of *Rome*. But returning with his Army homewards, he dyed in *Bithynia*.

The Army immediately chose *Valentinian* Emperour, who after he arrived at *Constantinople*, made his Brother *Valens* his Partner in the Empire, and committing those Countries to his charge, went against the *Germans*, and subdued the *Saxons* near the Ocean. He is said to have dyed in *France* with Anger. At which time his Brother *Valens* was in *Asia*, to put a stop to the Progress of the *Persian* Army, who breaking the Peace, were destroying *Armenia*, and renewing the War against the Empire; but returning from thence into *Europe* to oppose the *Huns*, or *Tartars* and *Scythians*, who invaded *Pannonia*, *Epirus*, and *Thessaly*, being worsted in a Battle against them, and wounded, he was conveyed into a Cottage, where he was burnt, the Enemy setting fire to it.

There is extant an Edict of these two Emperours, *Valentinian* and *Valens*, commanding all such as fled from the Service of their Country and Employ, to the unactive Life of Contemplation and a Monastery, should be dragged

out of their Retreats, and forced to serve as Souldiers against the Enemies, or lose all the Benefits of Life, and their Endowments to be appropriated to the Use and Maintenance of such as ventured their Lives in their Country's Service. The Enemy after this having besieged *Constantinople*, being bought off with Money by the Emperour, at last raised the Siege. *Valentinian* having subdued the *Saxons*, made his Son *Gratianus* his Companion in the Empire.

Wherefore upon the Death of his Father and Uncle, *Gratian* succeeded both. And when the Common-Wealth was shook with Commotion and Disturbances on every side, *Gratian* chose *Theodosius*, an excellent Commander, and sent him into the East. He beat the *Hunns*, and drove the *Goths* out of the Confines of *Thrace*. After which *Gratian* by the Treason of one *Maximus*, one of his Commanders, was slain in *France*. *Ausonius*, some of whose Poems are still extant, was his Master, and by him promoted to the Consulship. His Son *Valentinian* was slain by a like Treason of *Arbogastes*, one of his Friends.

But the Traytors escaped not without their just Punishment, both of them being destroyed by the Emperour *Theodosius*. *Maximus* being taken at *Aquileia*, was put to Death; and *Arbogastes* killed himself.

Theodosius having thus destroyed the two Usurpers and Tyrants, made his Sons, *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, his Companions in the Empire:

pire: And because they were as yet but young he constituted two Guardians over them; *Ruffinus* over *Arcadius*, and *Stillico* over *Honorius*, and not long after dyed. By his Command there was a Synod held at *Constantinople*, in which was condemned the Opinion of *Macedonius*, who denyed the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. Those Fathers that met there, to the number of an Hundred and Fiftty, ordained Bishops there as well as at *Antioch*, which the Synod calls a true and more Ancient Catholick Church. And *Hierusalem*, which it calls the Mother of all Churches. And these their Decrees they direct to *Damasus* Bishop of *Rome*, who had endeavoured to get them to that City.

St. Hierom in his Youth was intimate with *Damasus*. This Remarkable Saying was his, 'That the Priesthood was of equal Merit to a Bishop, of what place soever, either of *Rome*, *Eugubium*, *Constantinople*, *Rhegium*, *Alexandria*, or any place else.

Theodosius was a Man, as History assures us, of great Piety, and received with a great deal of Patience, the Reprehension and Opposition of *St. Ambrose*, Bishop of *Milan*, when he denyed him entrance into the Church.

Arcadius Reigned in *Constantinople*, and *Honorius* at *Rome*. But *Ruffinus* the Tutor of the first solicited the King of the *Goths* to Invade the Emperour, hoping by that means to gain the Empire for himself. But the designed Treason being discovered, he was cut to pieces by the Souldiers.

Innocent the first *Roman* Bishop of that Name, Excommunicated *Arcadius*, as we find it in the *Pontifical Law*, because he consented to the Banishment of *St. John Chrysostom* from his Church. At this time also flourished *St. Austin* Bishop of *Hippo*, who was present at the Third and Fourth Councils of *Carthage*, in which 'twas decreed, That no Bishop should have his Residence far from his Church: And that he should not have a Pompous Equipage, but a plain and homely Furniture and Table, and raise themselves Authority by their Faith and Integrity of Life. That they should use the Revenues of the Church, as things lent, not as a Propriety. *Innocent* also wrote to *St. Austin*, and *Aurelius* Bishop of *Carthage*, and exhorting them to mutual Prayers and Supplications, calls them Brothers, and fellow Priests. *Zozimus* succeeded *Innocent*, who praising the Decrees of the Fathers, and of Antiquity, says, That it is not Lawful so much as for the *Roman* See, as they call it, to change, or establish any thing contrary to them. He also condemns the Custom of his Time, when illiterate Fellows aspired to the Sacerdotal Degree.

Boniface the First succeeded *Zozimus*. At this time was the Sixth Council of *Carthage*, which was very numerous, where also was *St. Austin*. Whither *Boniface* sent his Legates to inform them, that the Council of *Nice* had adjudged the Right of taking Cognizance of all Provinces to the Church of *Rome*: And therefore

therefore desired the Fathers there assembled, to Decree and confirm the same. They returned for Answer, That they were not sensible that the Council of *Nice* had decreed any such thing; however to search thoroughly into the truth of the matter, that they might proceed upon certain grounds, they agreed to send to the Churches of *Alexandria* and *Constantinople* for a true and faithful Copy of that Council; which when it arrived, discovered that the quite contrary was decreed; that is, that every Province should Judge of its own cause, and Appeal from the Bishops to the National Synod, and from thence to a General Council. At this time *Cyrillus* was Bishop of *Alexandria*. *Boniface* dyed before the Copy arrived at *Carthage*, but his Successor *Cælestinus* urging the same Point, received an Answer according to the form of the Decree.

After the Death of *Arcadius*, his Son *Theodosius* the Second succeeded him; in whose Reign, and at whose Command was held the Council of *Ephesus*: In which *Nestorius* was condemned, for denying that Christ was born God of the Virgin *Mary*. At this time *St. Austin* dyed. In *Italy* *Stillico*, the Tutor of *Honorius*, imitated the Treason of *Ruffinus*; for having allotted the *Goths* a Habitation in *France*, invited their King *Alaricus* into *Italy*, and to take *Rome*. Which happened in the Eleven Hundred and Sixty Second Year after its Foundation, and Four Hundred and twelfth after Christ.

The *Goths* remaining a few days at *Rome*, when they came to *Rbegium*, destroying the Country as they past, and passing into *Sicily*, they were cast away, and lost their King in the Wreck. But when after this, *Stilico* still persisted in his Treacherous Designs of gaining the Empire for his Son *Eucherius*, being discovered, was put to Death by the Command of *Honorius*. *Alaricus* being lost, as I have said, in the Sea, the *Goths* chose his Cousin *Adolphus* in his place, and so returned to *Rome*, and carry off what they had left before. But this King being killed, *Genfericus* succeeded him; and he being slain, *Wallis* was chose King of the *Goths*. With whom *Constantine*, *Honorius* his General in *France*, and his Sister's Husband, and afterwards his Companion in the Empire, entred into a League, and Amity; granting him that part of *France* called *Aquitain* to inhabit. At this time the *Scots* and *Picts* made Incurfions into *Britany*, but were drove out by the Forces sent by the Emperour *Honorius* against them. The *Vandals* and *Alanes*, under the Conduct of *Genfericus* ravaged *Spain*.

After the Death of *Honorius*, his Sister's Son *Valentinian* succeeded him in the Empire of the West, whilst *Theodosius*, the Son of *Arcadius*, Reigned in *Constantinople*. At this time the *Vandals* and *Alanes*, being invited by the Factions and Dissentions of the *Roman* Commanders in *Africa*, leaving *Spain*, passed thither, and with Fire and Sword laid the Country waste.

After

After which Destruction, part of *Africa* was allotted to them for Habitations.

The *Goths*, who by the consent of the Emperour *Honorius* were possessed of *Aquitania*, unsatisfied with their Bounds, invaded and rifled their Neighbours, and besieged *Narbon*. But *Litorius* being sent to the Relief of the City, raised the Siege, and having put in Provisions, he at first fought the Enemy with Success, but afterwards having lost most part of his Army in the Battle, was himself taken Prisoner. Which Overthrow was so great, that the *Romans* were obliged to sue for Peace. And *Genfericus* King of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, breaking the Peace, as I have said, he made with the *Romans*, takes *Carthage* by surprize, and commits a great many cruelties there. This City had now been Five Hundred, Fourscore and Five Years in the hands of the *Romans*.

Having taken *Carthage*, he passed over into *Sicily*, and made that Island taste severely of his Cruelty. Upon which at last *Theodosius* fitting out a Fleet, thought it time to prepare for a War against the *Vandals*. But the *Hunns* at the same time entring *Thrace* and *Illyria*, obliged him to recall his Army to defend those Countries. At this time the *Scots* and *Picts* renewing their IncurSIONS into *Britany*, the *Britains* despairing of Relief from the *Romans*, sent to desire the Assistance of the *English*, a People of *Saxony*. Who being pleased with the Beauty of the Country, by degrees getting more numerous Forces over, destroying the
Britains,

Britains, made themselves Masters of the greatest part of the Island. A little after this time *Theodosius* the Second dyed at *Constantinople*: In whose Reign there was an Eclipse of the Sun, and a Comet that appeared from the fifteenth of *July* till *September*. *Martian* succeeded *Theodosius* in the Empire of the East. *Valentinian* made Peace with *Genfericus* King of the *Vandals*, dividing *Africa* betwixt them.

About this time *Attila* King of the *Hunns*, having possessed himself of *Dacia* and *Pannonia*, and wasted and pillaged the Neighbouring Nations of *Macedon*, *Myfia*, and *Thrace*, thought of subduing the Western part of the *Roman* Empire. But considering that this War would be of great difficulty, if the *Goths*, who were now at Peace with the *Romans*, should assist them, he sent Ambassadors to them, to desire their Friendship and Confederacy. But *Ætius*, *Valentinian's* General, prevented him there, and having confirmed the League with *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*, made all necessary Preparations for the War.

But this could not alter the Resolutions of *Attila*, who nevertheless ventured on, and in the Fields of *Campania* came to a Battle, in which 'tis reported were killed an Hundred and Fourscore Thousand Men, and among the rest *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*. *Attila* being beaten, thought to kill himself, that he might not be taken by the Enemy alive. But when the Son of *Theodoric* retired home with his Forces by the Advice of *Ætius* to succeed
his

his Father, *Attila* getting by that time to rally his scattered Troops, retreated to *Pannonia*, where having recruited his Army with new Forces, full of Indignation entred *Italy*. After a close Siege takes, plunders, and burns *Aquileia*; after which he takes *Concordia*, *Patavia*, *Vincentia*, *Verona*, *Brixia*, *Bergoma*, *Milan*, and *Papia*. And afterwards carrying Destruction with him, he encamped at the confluence of the *Mincius* and the *Po*. Where considering whether he should with his Army march forward to *Rome*, *Leo*, the first of that Name, Bishop of that City, came to him, and so brought his business about, that he prevailed with him not only to quit all thoughts of going to *Rome*, but made him also resolve to forsake *Italy* itself, and return to *Pannonia*, where he dyed not long after.

This is that *Leo*, many of whose Letters are extant to the Emperour *Theodosius* the Second, and *Martian*. In which he partly excuses his not coming to the Councils summoned by them, and desires them not to be angry, that he only sends his Legates thither; and partly desires them that they would rather assign a place for the Council to meet in *Italy*, than *Asia*: But he was disappointed in his Request.

In this Tempest raised by *Attila* in *Italy*, the City of *Venice* was founded; the most Noble and Wealthy Men of those Parts retreating to those little Islands and Hillocks in the Sea, as to a safe Harbour from the Publick Wreck.

Thus

Thus Humble was the beginning of this City, and almost the Effect of Despair, which now lifts its Head so high, and is increased to such a Grandeur as we now behold it Mistress of. There have been from the first rise of it to this day, Fourscore and Five *Doges* of this City: The first of which was *Paulus Anazatus*, in the Six Hundred Seventy Ninth Year of Christ, Two Hundred and Fifty Two Years after the Foundation of the City. *Valentinian* being after this slain, *Genfericus* with a Prodigious Army, increased by the accession of the *Moors*, passed from *Africa* with his Fleet into *Italy*, and marches to *Rome*, which City being almost entirely deserted by its Inhabitants, he takes; and being prevailed with by *Leo*, who, as I have said, appeased the Fury of *Attila*, he set it not on fire, nor put the remaining part of the Citizens to the Sword: But having plundered the City, a great number of Captives were transported to *Carthage*. The Enemies after this commit great Slaughters and Depredations in *Campania*, destroying *Capua*, *Nola*, *Naples*, and other Cities, they put those who survived the fury of the Sword into Chains; and being now made Rich with the Spoils of *Italy*, they return to *Africa*.

Martian the Emperour of the East, being a Man that loved not Disturbance, continued in Peace, using to say, that it was not worthy a Prince to have recourse to Arms as long as it was in his power to live in Peace. In his Reign was the great Council of *Chalcedon*, where
Eutyches,

Eutyches, confounding the two Natures of Christ, was condemned. There it was decreed, that no Priest should have two Benefices. In those Times Pluralities were unknown, which Custom has now made so familiar to us, that there is nothing more common. And it was not long before our days that this among other Errors stole in upon the Church, for the Pope to bestow two Bishopricks on one Man. But if he would restore the Custom that was observed in the Ages before this last in this Point, he would do his Duty : But since he will not do that, can we imagine he will ever permit Affairs to be regulated by the Rule of the Gospel, and the Apostles and Primitive Times ? But they lose their Labour indeed, that think to measure the Acts of the Popes by the Method of Ancient Religion.

After a Reign of Seven Years *Martian* dies, and *Leo* succeeds him. After the departure of *Genfericus* for *Africa*, and the Death of *Valentinian*, *Acitus* succeeded in the Western Empire, which was successively possessed by *Majoranus*, *Severus*, *Anthemius*, and after them by several others of little or no Reputation in the World ; who by mutual Quarrels and Stratagems destroyed one another, none of them enjoying a Reign of any long duration ; so that the Western part of the *Roman* Empire was in a very distracted and miserable condition.

There

There is nothing of any consequence mentioned of *Leo*, only that he entred into a Peace and Alliance with the *Goths*, who had invaded *Illyria*. To this Emperour are extant two or three Letters from *Leo* Bishop of *Rome*. *Zeno Isauricus* succeeded him. Among others that Reigned at *Rome* after *Valentinian*, was *Augustulus*, in whose time *Odoacer* with a great Army of *Heruli* and *Sciri* from *Pannonia* invaded *Italy*, and took and killed *Orestes* a Nobleman of *Rome*, who with his Army had retreated to *Papia*, which he also took, plunder'd, and burnt; and marching on, made himself Master of all the Country betwixt that and *Rome*. *Augustulus* despairing of his Affairs, voluntarily resigned the Empire; *Odoacer* entring the City, gained the Kingdom of *Italy*, and reigned Fourteen Years without any Opposition. But at the expiration of that time, *Theodoricus* King of the *Ostrogoths* being sent from *Constantinople* by the Emperour *Zeno* into *Italy*, overcame the *Gepidæ* and *Bulgarians*, who opposed his passage; and marching through *Mysia* and *Pannonia*, he arrived at *Aquileia*, not far from which City he encamped; whither when *Odoacer* with his Army was come, they fought, and *Odoacer* being worsted, fled; but rallying his Men, came to a second Battle near *Verona*, where being again beaten, and a great part of his Army lost in the River *L'Adice*, and in flight, he with a precipitate Flight hastened to *Rome*; but finding the Gates shut against him there, after he had burnt the adjacent Country,

try, retired to *Ravenna*, where after a Siege of Three Years, being surrendred to the Enemy, he was put to Death.

Theodoricus, by the Death of *Odoacer*, being now Lord of *Italy*, came to *Rome*, where he summoned two Councils of the Bishops of the several Provinces of *Italy*, to Examine the Cause of *Symmachus* Bishop of *Rome*, who was rejected by a great many, as one unworthy of the Dignity, and chose by foul Play. This *Theodoricus*, according to some of the *Romanist* Writers, was an *Arrian*: But it was he who was surnamed *Veronensis*, the Relation of that *Theodoric* that was slain in the Battle against *Attila* King of the *Hunns*. *Odoacer* was of the Nation of the *Rugii*, a People of *Germany* upon the *Baltick* Sea.

Theodoric to strengthen himself, engaged the Kings of the *Vandals*, and the *Burgundians* to his Interest by Marriage. Whilst Affairs went thus in *Italy*, there were great Revolutions in *Thrace*, *Africa*, and *Britany*, in which last the *Saxons* at last prevailed.

Zeno being dead, *Anastasius* succeeded him in the Empire of *Constantinople*, who favoured some that were infected with the Opinion of *Eutyches*; which occasioned a Difference betwixt him and *Gelasius* Bishop of *Rome*, who in several long Letters, dissuaded him (as their Books assure us) that he should not espouse the Protection of them. For there were two things by which this World was governed, the Pontifical Authority, and the Regal Power.

But

But that the Charge and Duty of the Priesthood was so much the greater, and more burdensom, because they were to answer for more than themselves in the next World at the Tribunal of God. That it was true he was Supreme of the Civil Power, but that he was subject to the Sacred Ministry, and depended upon their Judgment or Decision. And since it was fit the Priesthood should obey the Civil Laws, that he therefore ought not to refuse submission to what the Prelates decreed in Sacred and Divine Matters. And since this Honour ought to be paid to all the Ministers of the Church, that it was a necessary consequence, that there should be no less a deference to him, whom God by his own Word, and afterwards the consent of the Church, had made Supreme of the whole Order of the Priesthood. He therefore advised him rather to yield to him as a Suppliant in this World, than to experience him an Accuser in the next. To which is annexed his Decree about the Holy Scripture : In which he gives the first place to the *Roman* See, the next to that of *Alexandria*, and the third to *Antioch*. In the Reign of *Anastasius* there were some Risings in *Cilicia*, which were soon suppressed by taking off the Head of the Factions. At the same time the *Hunns* pillaged and destroyed *Armenia* and *Cappadocia*, and the *Getæ* *Macedon*, *Thessaly*, and *Epirus*, both which the Emperor was fain to buy off with great Presents and Losses.

About

About this time, that is, the Year of Grace Five Hundred, *Clodoverus* King of the *French*, casting off the Idolatrous Superstition, embraced the Christian Religion, after he had been long solicited to it by his Wife, who was of the House of *Burgundy*. There is extant the Synod of *Orleance*, composed of Thirty *French* Bishops, in which it was decreed, *That if a Man that had committed a Rape, fled into the Church, should not be put to Death, though he had forced the Virgin, but that he should become a Slave, or redeem himself of the Maid he had injured.*

Anastasius was slain by a Thunder-bolt, or, according to the *Jus Pontificium*, by the bursting of his Bowels out; and *Justin* succeeded him, a Man, as Writers assure us, of a very mean Extract, and who had once been a Cow-keeper, which Employ he forsook for a Soldier's Life. This Emperour had some Differences about Religion with *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*, and Lord of *Italy*; but they proceeded not so far, as to break out into a War, *Alaricus*, the Grandson of *Theodoric*, succeeded him with the general Satisfaction and Applause of all the *Goths*.

In this time was *John*, the first of that Name, Bishop of *Rome*, who was sent Ambassador by *Theodoric* to *Constantinople*; where, as their Books inform us, he was received with a great deal of Honour, both by the People and Emperour. For they were not a little over-joyed, as they Phrase it, to see the Successor of *St.*

Peter now at last come to *Greece*; which Happiness they had never had since the time of *Constantine* the Great, and *Sylvester*: Though 'tis something strange they should mention *Sylvester*, since 'tis certain he never went into *Greece*; since when his Presence was most required there in the Council of *Nice*, he stirred not from *Rome*, but sent his Legates *Victor* and *Vincentius*, and afterwards held a Synod in *Rome* (as they say) in which he confirmed the Decrees of that Council. There is also extant a Consolatory Epistle of this *John* the First to the Bishops of *Italy*, in which he admonishes them to mind their Charge with Courage, though *Theodoric*, corrupted with the *Arrian* Heresie, threatened Destruction to them and all *Italy*.

After *Justin* succeeded his Sister's Son *Justinian*. This Emperour began to think of reviving the Power of the Empire, and at first made *Belisarius* the Generalissimo of all his Forces, and sole Minister of State: Who in many great Battles overcame the *Persians*, who made inroads into the Bounds of the *Roman* Empire, freed *Illyria* from the Devastations and Incursions of the *Gepidae* and *Bulgarians*. Obligated the *Parthians* to a Peace. Destroys the great Forces of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, takes their King, and recovers *Carthage*. From whence passing into *Sicily*, he received there the News of the Revolt in *Africa*; upon which returning thither again, he reduced them to their Duty. Coming at last into *Italy*, he took
Naples,

Naples, and plunder'd it, and beat the *Goths*, whose King then was *Theodatus*. Afterwards coming to *Rome*, he was received by all with a great deal of Love and Honour. Departing from whence, he takes a great many Towns, among the rest *Perusia*, where Engaging with *Vitiges* King of the *Goths*, he beat his Army, and took himself, and carried him to *Constantinople*. The *Goths* having recruited their Forces in *Piedmont*, choose for their King *Hildebrandus*; after him and two more, *Totilas* succeeded, who in the absence of *Belisarius* ravaging all *Italy*, besieges, takes, plunders, and burns *Rome*. This made the Emperour recal him from the *Persian War*, who again were fallen in upon *Syria*, and sent him into *Italy*; where being arrived, he replenishes the City, being almost deserted by the Inhabitants; after which coming to a Battle with the Enemy, he gained the Victory; and then sailing into *Sicily* to make Stores of Provisions, was by *Justinian* commanded home. Which made *Totilas* return to *Rome*, having recruited his Army. The Emperour sends *Narses* the Eunuch General of the *Italian War*, who drove the *Goths* entirely out of *Italy*, which was the easier effected by the Death of their King *Totilas*, by a Wound he received. This *Gothick War* lasted Eighteen Years. *Justinian* having recovered *Italy* and *Africa*, and made *Justin* his Grandson by his Daughter, his Companion in the Empire, finished his Reign by Death. Some Authors have said, that this Prince was

a Man of small Parts, being entirely guided by the Dictates of his Wife *Theodora*. *Tribonianus* the great Civilian was much in his favour; who destroying the Disputations and Comments of the Ancients upon the Laws, collected out of them *Centones*, conveying to us only Fragments, which are now called *Pandects*. He had some Assistants in this Work, who are often mentioned. He also after this contracted the *Rescripts* and Laws of the Emperours into one Book, and called it the *Code of Justinian*, which were before comprised in three, under these Titles, *Gregorian*, *Hermogenian*, and *Theodosian*. He made use of the help of some others, who are enumerated in the Preface of the Book.

There are some Authors that say this *Tribonianus* was a Covetous Man, who made and unmade Laws, as he Phrases it, for a Bribe. In this *Code of Justinian*, there are a great many of his Laws which abrogate several of those that were made before his Time. There is also added to this a particular Work, which contains only the Laws made by *Justinian* himself, and has his Name and Title throughout. This Emperour used this Noble *Belisarius*, who did so many Glorious and Heroick Actions for him, with no less Cruelty than Ingratitude, putting out his Eyes in his Old Age.

In his Reign there were several Synods held at *Constantinople*, in which *Menna* the Patriarch of that City presided, who in their Books is called, The most Holy and Universal. In the begin-

beginning of this *Code*, or body of *Civil Law*, there is a Letter from *Justinian* to *John* Archbishop of *Rome*, in which he calls him the Head of all Churches, and subjects all to him. Which Letter, though some learned Men are of Opinion that this is a forged Letter, yet granting it real, it is certain this Controversie continued for several Years after, till the Bishops of *Rome* increasing their Wealth, carried the day, and with the Possessions of the Church establishing their Preheminence, boast that to be of Divine Ordination, which was built up by the Hands of Men, and the Favour of Princes.

I have already mentioned the fraudulent Pretences of the Popes *Boniface* and *Celestinus*, which were discovered by the sixth Council of *Carthage* in the time of *St. Austin*; by which they would have perswaded them, that the Council of *Nice* had Ordained that all the World should Appeal to them. But in the time of *Justinian*, *Boniface* the Second was Bishop of *Rome*: There is an Epistle of his extant, in which he very much accuses *Aurelius*, who was Bishop of *Carthage* in the time of that Council, and says, that he and his Companions, by the Instigation of the Devil, had opposed the *Roman* Church; and gives God Thanks, that *Eulalius*, the then Bishop of *Carthage*, and the Successor of *Aurelius*, was returned to the Amity of the Church of *Rome*. And then repeats the words of *Eulalius*, by which he condemns his Predecessors and Suc-

cessors, that either have, or shall endeavour to weaken the Priviledges of the *Holy Apostolical Roman Church*.

Agapetus, the next Pope but one to *Boniface*, deposed *Anthemius* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, for denying two Natures in Christ; which was very much resented by *Theodora* the Empress, who required his Successor *Sylverius*, by *Belisarius*, to restore him: And when there came in other Accusations against him, *Belisarius* deposed and sent him into Exile, putting *Vigilius* in his place, who also being summoned to *Constantinople*, refusing to restore *Anthemius*, was punished in the same manner: Whence 'tis apparent how subject the Bishops of *Rome* were at this time to the Emperours.

Justin the Second being Emperour, the *Per-sian* War broke out afresh, with whom his General *Archebius*, after he had fought some Battels with success, made Peace. The Eunuch *Narses*, after he had driven the *Goths* out of *Italy*, had the Government Sixteen Years; but being then recalled by the Letters of the Emperour, in which finding no Satisfaction, but a great deal of Ingratitude, he not only disobeyed his Summons, but also thought of a means of Revenge: To which purpose he sends to invite the *Lombards*, who were now Masters of *Pannonia*, to come into *Italy*, which he informed them was the most Beautiful and Fruitful Country of the World. Upon which they came, and possessed themselves of that part of *Italy*, which now bears their Name.

This

This *Justin* is said to have instituted the Magistrates called *Exarchs*, whose chief Residence was at *Ravenna*, neglecting *Rome*: They were a kind of Vice-Roys of the Emperour, and appointed to each Town its several Governour. The *Italian* Authors pretend that this sort of Government was the Ruin of *Italy*. *Narses* dyed in *Rome*.

Tiberius succeeded *Justin*, who in his Lifetime was made *Cæsar*, and his Companion in the Empire. He fought two Battles against the *Persians* with Success, and made Peace with the *Lombards*, whose Dominion at that time reached from the *Samnites* to the *Alps*, excepting only the City of *Rome*, which after they had for some time press'd with a close Siege, they were forced by the fall of a great deal of Rain, and a violent Tempest, to raise it, and march off.

Mauritius the Son-in-law of *Tiberius* being made Emperour, by his Generals worsted the *Persians* in several Battles, and then made Peace with them, and recalling his Army, he drove the *Scythians* out of *Myfia*, bridled the *Lombards* in *Italy*, and beat the *Hunns* out of *Pannonia*. But being grown odious to his Souldiers for his Covetousness, was obliged to fly to *Chalcedon*, where he, his Wife, Children, and his whole Family was slain by *Phocas* a Centurion, who by the same Faction and Tumult was saluted Emperour. In the Reign of *Mauritius* there was a Comet appeared for six Months together. Then also *Mahomet* was born, of

whom I shall say more in the sequel of this History.

At this time *John*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, declared himself Universal Patriarch, but *Pelagius*, Bishop of *Rome*, opposed him with a great deal of Violence, and declared all his Decrees void, and of no force. And his Successor *Gregory* the First, very much condemns him for this; and in the Council of *Chalcedon* professes, that this Title and Honour had been given to his Predecessors, but that not one of them had assumed, or made use of it. He wrote also to the Emperour *Mauritius* to curb his Pride, since this touched his Authority, which could not be kept entire, if by assuming such Power, the Patriarch were permitted to infringe it. But *Boniface* the Third, the next Pope but one to this *Gregory*, Writers assure us, gained the Supremacy from the Emperour *Phocas*, who published his Edicts and Patents for the confirmation of it.

In the Reign of *Phocas* the Empire received great Losses from the *Persians*, who over-run *Mesopotamia* and *Assyria*, and meeting with no Opposition, passed on as far as *Asia*; so great was the remiss Supinity of the Emperour. Besides *Germany*, *France*, *Spain*, and good part of *Italy* revolted; and the *Saracens* invaded and ravaged *Egypt*: So that for his neglect of the Common-Wealth, and his Cruelty, he was killed, and *Heraclius* succeeded him. After which the *Persians* through *Egypt* invade *Africa*, and win it; and the *Scythians* harrassed *Europe* in several places.

At

At last *Heraclius* passed into *Asia*, and when he could not obtain Peace of the *Persians* by the most unequal terms he proposed, and which were very dishonourable to the *Roman* Name, he fought them much against his Inclinations, but beat them in one or two Battles. After which passing the *Tigris*, he destroy'd all the *Persian* Country where-ever he came; but at last entred into an Alliance with *Sirochus* King of *Persia*, who mounted the Throne by the Death of his own Father. *Africa*, *Aegypt*, and whatever the *Persians* had taken from the Empire, was restored to him, and it was agreed that the River *Tigris* should be the Bounds of both Empires.

After which the *Saracens*, who had served *Heraclius* in these Wars, being by him defrauded of their Pay, revolted to *Mahomet*, under whose Conduct they took *Damascus*, plunder'd *Aegypt*, and subdu'd *Arabia*, and fought against the *Persians* with Success.

Mahomet was born of obscure Parents, but of a cunning and bold Nature; he in time enriched himself by Marriage, and getting Authority by his Politick Devices, he set up a new Doctrine, very agreeable to the Senses, but for the most part in its self very ridiculous and foolish, by this means proposing to gain the Minds of Men to himself, and so the more firmly establish his Kingdom. And though this Fire might in the beginning have been easily extinguished, yet being a little neglected, it soon grew to an immense greatness. And
from

from this time the *Roman* Empire in the East continually decreased, by the falling off of Provinces and Nations.

In the Reign of *Heraclius* was the Fourth Council of *Toledo*, where it was decreed that the Error of a great many of the *Spanish* Priests of saying the Lord's Prayer only on the Lord's Day, should be regulated. And that the *Revelations* of *St. John* should be explained in the Church from Easter to Whitsonside. In this time the *Goths* reigned in *Spain*, whose Government (as all Foreign Power usually is) being uneasie to the Native *Spaniards*, they thought of some new Revolution. This Synod laid a great Penalty on any one that should enter into any Conspiracy against the *Gallick* Nation; and that at the Death of the Kings, the Nobility and Clergy of the whole Kingdom, in a Publick Assembly should choose a Successor: Which was repeated again in several of their following Conventions. They also forbid *Allelujah* to be sung in the Churches in Lent, since it was a *Hebrew* word, which signified Joy and Triumph, whereas that was a time of Sorrow and Grief.

Constans the Son of *Constantine*, and Grandson of *Heraclius*, succeeded him, who was very much worsted in a Sea-Engagement against the *Saracens*, who upon that took *Rhodes*, and would have made a farther Progress, if it had not been for Animosities and Factions among themselves, which made them conclude a Truce for two Years with the *Romans*. Having
got

got this breathing time, the Emperour with his Army passed into *Italy*, on pretence, as he gave out, to free it from the Enemy; but when he came to *Tarentum*, he took *Luceria*, and several other places of *Apulia*, which belonged to the *Lombards*, and destroyed them. In his March to *Naples*, the *Lombards* routed the Rear of his Army.

Being admitted peaceably into *Rome*, he at last plundered it of all its Ornaments, and after a small stay there, passed into *Sicily*, where he was killed in a Bath; and Differences arising after his Death about the Succession, the *Saracens* taking hold of the Opportunity, with a great Fleet land in *Sicily*, and commit a prodigious Slaughter of Men, and take *Syracusa*, bearing off with them all those Spoils *Constans* had brought from *Rome*.

Constantine the Fourth succeeded *Constans*, he was vulgarly called *Barbatus*, who after some Years War with the *Saracens*, at last overcame them, and obliged them to sue for Peace, agreeing to a Truce for Thirty Years, and to pay the Emperour a Yearly Tribute. This Success made the Enemies of the *Romans* in the West seek also for Peace. But the *Bulgarians* invaded *Thrace*, though in time they were brought to an Agreement, and both the *Myssia's* yielded to them; though afterwards being encouraged by the remissness of the *Romans*, breaking the Peace, they again transgress their Bounds, and attacked the Forces of the Empire.

This

This Emperour is said to have been the first who ordained that he should be Lawfully Bishop of *Rome*, who was chosen by the Clergy, and People, and Army of *Rome*. For till then, the Bishops of that City were nominated by the Emperour, or his Deputy-Governours of *Italy*, and depended on their Confirmation. There is extant to this Emperour a long Letter of Pope *Leo* the Second, in which he condemns all manner of Hereticks, and praises him to the Skies for his Protection of Religion, and his Liberality, and Magnificence; and says, the Church does not a little Triumph, which has got so great and good a Defender. In his Reign was the Sixth Council of *Constantinople*, composed of an Hundred and Fifty Bishops. About the end of which are mentioned the Canons of the Apostles, as they are called, but in obscure words. But *Gratian* produces the contrary Opinions: For he says there are some who affirm, that they were writ by some Hereticks, and exploded by the Primitive Church, and placed among the *Apocryphal* Writings. But *Zepherinus* the sixteenth Bishop of *Rome*, is said to have approved of them, and after him, this Sixth Synod of *Constantinople*, which ended in the Reign of *Justinian* the Second, the Son of *Constantine* the Fourth. In short, the whole matter is full of uncertainty, the very number of the Canons being controverted; for some will have them to be Fifty, some Sixty, and others Eighty four, in which Number they are extant. From
whence

whence we may naturally suppose they increased by these degrees, and though they flowed from several Hands, all went under the same Name. At this time too 'tis said the Arch-Bishop of *Ravenna* submitted to the Bishop of *Rome*, whereas after the Exarchs had made that City their Residence, they would not in the least give place to the *Roman* Prelates.

Justinian succeeded his Father, who governed the Empire with little Policy and Advantage, but breaking the League his Father had made with the *Saracens* and *Bulgarians*, was compelled to sue to both of them for Peace. And a little after being deposed for his Cruelty, and his Nose and Ears cut off, was banished, whilst *Leontius* succeeded him in the Imperial Throne, who had been two Years in Prison on suspicion of his having aspired to the Empire.

In the midst of these Disturbances the *Saracens* invade *Africa*, and two Years after were driven out of it again. The *Roman* Souldiers, who were left to Guard *Africa*, seeing the Supinuity and Negligence in the management of all his Affairs, fearing that upon the return of the *Saracens*, whose Power was then very formidable, they should again be dispossessed, declare *Tiberius* Emperour. Who coming to *Constantinople*, takes *Leontius*, and cutting off his Nose, puts him in Chains, and Ordains a new Exarch in *Italy*. These Distractions in the Empire gave Courage to the *Saracens*, with

a powerful and Numerous Army to pass out of *Egypt* into *Africa*, making themselves Masters of which and *Libya*, they over-run almost all *Spain*.

Justinian in the mean time, who was banished by *Leontius*, by the help of *Trebellius* King of *Bulgaria*, takes *Constantinople*, and seizing both *Leontius* and *Tiberius*, put them to Death. And after a Reign of Six Years full of Cruelty, and even Ingratitude to *Trebellius*, was at last killed with his Son *Tiberius* in a Battle against *Philippicus Bardanes*, to whom the Army revolted. *Philippicus* was declared a Schismatick by Pope *Constantine*; and in the end his Eyes being put out by his followers, was succeeded by *Anastasius* the Second: Who sending a Noble Fleet to *Rhodes* against the *Saracens*, made an Ecclesiastick Commander, whom the Souldiers refused to Obey, and in the Sedition declared *Theodosius* Emperour, a Man of mean and obscure Extract, who tacking about, instead of sailing to *Rhodes*, returned to *Constantinople*, where having worsted *Anastasius* in the Battle, he obliged him to become a Religious, as he himself did not long after, being deposed by the General of his Forces.

About this time, being the Seven Hundred and Seventeenth Year from the Nativity of Christ, the *Moors* invade *Spain*, and possess themselves of the greatest part of it, *Roderic* being King of *Spain*, whom the *Goths* had elected.

In the Reign of *Leo* the *Saracens* having wasted *Thrace*, besieged *Constantinople* for Three Years together both by Sea and Land, but being almost all destroyed by the Plague, they were obliged to retire home. *Leo* was extremely enraged at *Gregory* the Second Bish.op of *Rome*, and wrote to his Exarch to destroy him by some means or other. The *Lombards* espoused the Pope's Cause, and defended him, not for any Love they bore him, but by those Divisions to enlarge their own Dominions, which they effected by taking a great many Towns that belonged to the *Exarchate*. There are some Epistles of this *Gregory* extant to the *Thuringians*, in which he admonishes them daily to increase in the Knowledge of God. And to the *Saxons*, earnestly perswading them from the Adoration of Idols. He employed one *Boniface* in this Mission into *Germany*.

Leo casts all the Images and Pictures of Saints out of the Churches, and commands the Pope to do the same; but he was so far from complying with him, that upon the Emperour's perseverance, denounced great Penalties against him.

His Son *Constantine* the Fifth, surnamed *Copronymus*, succeeded him, who was of the same Opinion in Religion as his Father, and going with a great Fleet to *Aegypt*, to recover *Alexandria* from the *Saracens*, receiving an Express of the Tumult, and Choice of *Artabastus* to the Empire, returned to *Constantinople*, takes the City, and puts out the Eyes of *Artabastus*.

This

This Emperour as well as his Father had great Differences with *Gregory* the Third, Bishop of *Rome*, who sending his Nuncio's, excommunicated him; and when his Messengers were cast into Prison, he summoned a Council, in which it was decreed, That whosoever should hereafter demolish the Pictures and Images of Saints, or so much as abuse them, should be cast out of the Bosom of the Church: After which he caused many Statues to be erected in the Churches, which he adorned with all the Magnificence he was able.

After *Gregory* the Third succeeded *Zachary*, from whom there is an Epistle extant to *Boniface*, a Bishop in *Germany*; the same as is evident that was sent thither by *Gregory* the Second, as I have before related. He answers the desires of *Boniface*, and grants that *Amerseburgh*, *Bamberg*, and *Erphurdia* be made Episcopal Sees. He also gives him leave to go to *Carlomannus*, the Son of *Charles Martel*, who desired to have a Synod meet in some City of *France*: Exhorting him to be very Zealous for the Reformation of the Manners of the Church, particularly, that he should degrade Adulterers and Polygamists from the Sacerdotal Orders; for since it was not Lawful for any one after he had taken Holy Orders, to have to do with one Wife, much less could it be Lawful for them to have Plurality of Wives. For that what *St. Paul* says of a Bishop's having but one Wife, ought to be understood of the time past, not present; that is, that he that desires
to

to be admitted into the Sacerdotal Order should never have had but one Wife. To this Epistle is subjoyn'd the Edict of *Carlemanuel*, who styles himself Duke, or General of the *French*, in which he ordained that there should be a Synod held every Year in his Presence : And Commands the Priests that were guilty of Whoring and Adultery, should be turned out of their Cures. He also forbid them Hunting and Hawking, Commanding them to have no Woman at home in their Houses ; but not a word of their Wives.

About this time *Aistolphus* demanded a Yearly Tribute of *Rome*, threatening them with dire effects of his Indignation, if they failed of paying it. *Stephen*, then Bishop of *Rome*, when he could not appease him with Gifts nor Supplications, sent to *Constantine*, Emperour of *Constantinople* for help ; but finding none come from thence, sent to *Pepin*, who was lately made King of *France*, as I shall presently relate, to implore his Assistance : Who passing into *Italy*, besieged *Pavia*, and obliged the King of the *Lombards* to Conditions of Peace. But upon his return to *France*, *Aistolphus* with greater Indignation renews the War against *Rome* ; but *Pepin* being again solicited for help, came into *Italy*, and at last had the Exarchate surrendred by the *Lombards* into his hands, which consisted of these Cities of note, *Ravenna*, *Favemia*, *Cæsena*, *Forum Livii*, *Forum Populi*, *Bononia*, *Rbegia*, *Parma*, *Placentia*. All this Country was given by *Pepin* ;

as they report, to the Pope, though the Emperour desired he would restore it to him, as being a Member of the Empire, and not of the *Roman Church*.

Leo the Fourth succeeded his Father *Constantine*, who undertook one only Expedition into *Syria*, where being repulsed, he returned home, and soon after dyed, leaving his Son *Constantine* the Sixth of his own Religion. But when he was too Young to Govern, his Mother *Irene* was Regent of the Empire for him : But coming to Age, deposed his Mother, and began a cruel Reign, and when for that Reason there were several Conspiracies formed against him, among many others he punished his Uncle *Nicephorus*, and put out his Eyes : And at last by the contrivance of his Mother he himself had his Eyes put out, and soon after dyed of Grief. Upon which the Government came again into the hands of his Mother *Irene* ; but being four Years after deposed and banished, was succeeded by that *Nicephorus* I mentioned just now.

But in the midst of these Tumults of *Constantinople*, *Charles* King of *France* grew very Famous. Who having ended the *Aquitannick* War, solicited by the entreaties of *Adrian* Bishop of *Rome*, marched into *Italy* with his Army ; and as his Father *Pepin* had subdued *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards*, so he, after a long Siege, took *Desiderias*, the Successor of *Aistulphus*, who had made all *Italy*, especially *Adrian*, very weary of him ; beat his Son
Adalgi-

Adalgifius out of his Kingdom, and drove him entirely out of *Italy*.

The Emperours being from the time of *Constantine* so remote from *Italy* as *Constantinople*, almost wholly neglected it, being hindered from its Defence either by Foreign or Civil Wars, especially in the time of the Invasion of the *Lombards*. Next many of them were at variance with the Bishops of *Rome*, which did not a little contribute to the more easie Success of the *Lombards*. Which was the reason that the Popes were fain to look out for Defence from Foreigners; and none in those days being of so great and formidable a Power as the House of *France*, which had raised it self by its great and many Victories, they had recourse to that, as to their only Port, and Haven of Security.

In this same manner *Leo* the Third, the Successor of *Adrian*, being infested with the violence of his Enemies in *Rome*, implored the assistance of *Charles* the Son of *Pepin*, who being the fourth time come to *Rome*, was saluted Emperour both by the Pope and all the People; which happened in the midst of the Factions and Tumults of *Constantinople*, so that the time and condition of the Commonwealth seemed all to conspire this Revolution.

Thus the Empire of the West was translated to the *Germans*: For there is no doubt but *Pepin* and *Charles* were *Germans*. This was in the Eight Hundred and first Year after Christ.

From the Reign of *Nicephorus*, the Emperours of the East were continually in Wars and Civil Distractions: First, the *Bulgarians* had frequent War with them on one side, and then the *Saracens* on the other coming out of *Africa*, first took the Isle of *Crete*, and after that *Sicily*; and from thence wasted and harrassed *Asia*. And last of all, the *Turks*, a People of *Scythia*.

From *Nicephorus* to *Constantine Palæologus* the last, there are counted Fifty *Greek* Emperours, among which were several Women, but most of them remiss and unactive Princes.

In the Reign of *Constantine Monomachus*, the Twentieth Emperor after *Nicephorus*, the *Turks*, who by degrees rose from an obscure Origine, harrassed great part of *Asia*; and every day increasing their Forces, at last established their Monarchy; not a new, and Fifth Monarchy, but out of that part of the *Roman* Empire which was in the East. The first Prince of that Monarchy was *Ottoman*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Three Hundred.

Mahomet, the Second of that Name, the Great Grandfather of the present Grand Signior *Solyman*, taking *Constantinople*, and killing *Constantine Palæologus*, destroyed the Succession of the Empire, and with it almost all the Foot-steps of our Religion in those Parts.

The *Turks* even to our days are Masters of *Asia*, *Syria*, *Agypt*, *Mesopotamia*, *Judea*, *Rhodes*, all *Greece*, *Thrace*, *Macedon*, *Illyria*, and both the *Myssia's*, and lately one of the *Pannonia's*, and part of *Africa*. Here-

Heretofore the Churches of *Hierusalem, Antioch, Constantinople*, and *Rome*, have much contended for the Supremacy, but chiefly the two last, as I have already made appear. The *Turk* at last put an end to this strife, leaving scarce any track of a Church, or a Christian Congregation in any of the other three places; and the state of the other that remains, and now Triumphs alone freed from her Antagonist, we too plainly behold.

Having thus shewn how the Eastern part of the *Roman* Empire was entirely ruined, and brought under the subjection of new Masters. I shall now proceed to give an Account how the Western Monarchy decayed, till it came to its last Expiration, and received new Masters.

But here it will not be amiss to consider in short, with what a wondrous Game of Fortune, that August and Noble Glory of Empire was translated from those Ancient *Roman* Families, to Strangers and Foreigners; for some were born in *Spain*, some in *France*, others in *Pannonia, Dacia, Dardania, Dalmatia, Thrace*, and *Cappadocia*.

First, the uncertain and miserable Condition of the Emperours is worth our Observation: For their Safety, Power, and Life, were not reposed in the Senate, and People of *Rome*, but in the Will and Power of the Souldiers; which would make one wonder any Man in his wits, should be desirous of Dignity, to which there was such inseparable Dangers and

Injuries annexed. For from the time of *Julius Cæsar*, who was slain in the Face of the Senate, to *Charles* the Great, there were about Thirty Emperours murdered, and Four killed themselves: And there was scarce one of them so good, and so accomplished, but that the Army would spy something in them to find fault with; they were equally uneasie under the Government of the good Emperours, as well as under that of the bad, and murdered them on the least occasion of Tumult, whom they had forced even against their wills to assume the Imperial Purple; as it happened to *Ætius Pertinax*: The Senate stood in awe of the Emperour, but he had a frail dependance on the wavering, and corrupted Mind and Pleasure of a luxurious and unruly Army. The *Veterane* Legions that had served *Cæsar* in *Africa*, *Spain*, and *France*, took up this Boldness after the Death of their Leader *Caius Julius Cæsar*. And *Cicero*, deploring the Misfortune of it, says, They are indeed Men of Courage, and brave Souldiers; but their Successes have so flush'd them, that they grow too insolent and headstrong, making all our Counsels truckle to their Force.

The End of the Second Book.

Jo. Sleidan

Of the Four

Monarchies.

B O O K III.

T I S necessary to premise something of the *Germans*, from whom *Charles* the Great derived his Origine, before I Discourse of his Actions, on whom, as I have shewed in the former Book, the Empire of the West was devolved.

First, 'tis evident from History that the *Germans* often passed the *Rhine* into *Gallia*, to possess themselves of that Country, whose Fertility made them desire to inhabit it. For the *Theutoni* invading *Gallia*, were driven out by *Cains Marius* in his Consulship. After this the

Averni and *Hedui*, Nations of *Gallia*, contending for the Command of each other, the *German*s being invited in by the Presents and Entreaties of the *Averni* and *Sequani*, entred *Gallia* at first with no very numerous Army, but increasing by degrees, became Masters of a great part of that Country, under their King *Ariovistus*. But *Cæsar* worsted them, and when they returned to besiege the Camp of the *Roman*s in the War they made against the *Eburones*, a People of *Gallia*, they were destroyed at the Confluence of the *Meyne* and the *Rhine* by *Cæsar*.

Many Years after this they contained themselves within their own Bounds, the *Roman* Emperours invading them; but they never let slip any Opportunity that offered it self of making Incursions into *Gallia*, and with the Spoils of the Country to enrich themselves. Thus in the Reign of *Gallienus*, a Voluptuous and Supine Prince, they made an Invasion of it, and grew to that Power there, that it was with no small difficulty, that the Emperour *Probus*, the fourth from *Gallienus*, drove them out.

Julian, the General of the Emperour *Constantius* in *Gallia*, had Wars with them. Afterwards in the Reign of *Honorius*, the *Goths* entred *Gallia*, and obliged the Emperour, engaged in several other Wars, to give them *Aquitania* to inhabit.

On the other hand, the *French*, a People of *Germany*, invading *Gallia* by the Low Countries, subduing

subduing the *Treviri*, *Menapii*, *Eburones*, *Morini*, *Nervii*, *Ambiani*, *Bellovaci*, *Suessiones*, seated themselves in that part of *Gallia*, which to this day from them is called *France*; the *Metropolis* of which Country is *Paris*, not far from whence is *St. Denis*, the place of the Sepulchres of the *French* Kings, even to our time.

Having thus enlarged their Dominions, possessing before a great part of *Germany*, that is, all that part which reaches to the River *Meyne* and the *Rhine*, they not only with ease defended themselves against the Invasions of others, but also carryed the War into the Countries of others when they pleased; the *Roman* Empire every day falling to decay, both in *Asia* and *Africa*. And whilst the *Lombards* governed in *Italy*, they very much enlarged their Dominion in *Gallia*, where after the successive Reign of many of their Kings, the Kingdom came to *Pepin*, and his Son *Charles* the Great. *Charles Martel*, the Father of *Pepin*, who was not King, but High Constable, or Steward of the Palace, subdued the *Bavarians* and *Suevians*. For according to the *French* Histories, the Kings of *France* a great while before this time had only the empty Name of Royalty, without any Authority, that being wholly in the Hands of the High Stewards or Constables of the Palace. The Kings, degenerating from the Vertue and Courage of their Ancestors, gave themselves entirely up Devotees to Luxury and Pleasure, without any thoughts or regard to the Government of the Kingdom;
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this made the management of Affairs fall into the hands of the High Constable, who as the Kings increased in Supinuity and Negligence, increased their Power.

On this occasion *Pepin*, that was Constable of the Palace to *Childerick*, upon a debate of the Matter before Pope *Zachary*, obtained the Kingdom.

Mention of this is made in that which is called the *Gratian Decree*, viz. That the Pope had Authority to Depose Kings. But the Title and Inscription of that place is false. For whereas there were two Emperours that were named *Anastasius*, this can be attributed to neither of them: For one reigned more than Two Hundred, and the other Thirty Seven Years before this happened; and after that time there was no Pope of the Name of *Gelasius*. I thought good to add this for the Instruction of the Readers, that they may with the more Prudence and Caution read the Books of the *Romanists*. For there are more Examples than one, that their chief care is to give the Face of Antiquity to their Laws, which would gain them the greater Veneration and Authority.

Pepin besides his suppressing the *Lombards* in *Italy*, at the Entreaties of the Pope, as I related, made War against the *Saxons*, and after that against the *Aquitaniens*, and having taken their Duke or Leader, put him to Death. And when after the Death of *Pepin*, which soon ensued, they rebelled, *Charles* the Great, when he was King, with no small Labour and Fatigue

tigue at last finished both Wars. The *Saxon* War continued for Thirty Three Years, in which time he performed other things; for he not only subdued to his Dominion the *Bavarians*, who rebelled under the Conduct of *Tassilo* their Captain, but twice made a Descent into *Italy* against the *Lombards*, and reduced the whole Country, *Campania* and all, and regulated it with Laws. He also reduced to their Obedience that part of *France*, called by *Cæsar* *Armoricæ*, and now *Little Britany*, when they refused to pay the Annual Tribute to the Kings of *France*, which they had formerly been obliged to. And passing into *Spain* with his Army, he met with Success against the *Saracens*; but returning through the *Pyrenean* Forests, falling into the Ambuscade of the *Gasgoins*, a People of *Aquitain*, he was very much worsted. He also in Eight Years time overcame the *Hunns*, who then inhabited *Pannonia*; and by his Generals he humbled the *Bobemians*. His last War was with the *Danes*, or *Normans*, who with their Fleet destroyed the Sea-Coasts of *Germany* and *France*. By the performance of all these great Actions, he gained the Appellation of Great. For whereas the Kings of *France* before him were Masters only of that part of *Germany* which is betwixt *Saxony* and the *Rhine*, and betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Sale*, and *Suevia*, and *Bavaria*; he added to them all *Saxony*, both the *Pannonia's*, *Dacia*, *Istria*, *Ireland*, and the Mediterranean part of *Dalmatia*. And whereas
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the Kings of *France* before him had possessed in *France* only that part which lies betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Loir*, the Ocean and the *Balea-
rick* Sea; he added all *Aquitain*, and the *Py-
renean* Hills, as far as the River *Iberus*, now
called *Rio Tinto*, and *Azeche*, and (what in-
deed ought to have been first placed) all *Italy*,
from the *Alps*, as far as the extreamest part
of *Calabria*: And finally, returning the fourth
time to *Rome*, was by Pope *Leo* the Third, and
all the *Roman* People with one voice saluted
Emperour, and *Augustus*, in the Thirty third
Year of his Reign.

Thus the Western part of the *Roman* Em-
pire, torn to pieces, as evidently appears from
what I have already said, after the Seat of
Empire was translated from *Rome* to *Constan-
tinople*, was restored by the Emperour *Charles*,
and as it were received a new Face, so many,
and so great Provinces being restored to one
Body, by his Valour and Success.

Nicephorus, Emperour of the East, was not
a little disgusted at this Promotion of *Charles*,
but he by a great deal of Modesty and Affa-
bility, and the Presents he sent him, so gained
upon him, that they entred into a Friendship,
and Alliance, agreeing upon the certain Bounds
of each Empire.

Besides several other Conventions, he held
a Council at *Rhemes*, in which it was decreed,
That the Bishops should consult the Scripture
with a great deal of Diligence, and explain
to the People the Word of God. The Synod
of

of *Mentz* was held the Year before he dyed ; and in the fore-going Years those of *Tours*, *Chalons*, and *Arles*, for the Regulation of the Churches, as the Writers of those Times say.

After a Life so gloriously spent, having declared his Son *Lewis* his Heir, he dyed at *Aix*, a City in the *Low-Countries*, in the Seventieth Year of his Age, and in the Year of our Lord Eight Hundred and Fourteen, Fourteen Years after he was chosen Emperour ; being the first of the *German* Nation that was exalted to that Dignity.

In his Reign there were but Twenty One Metropolitan Cities in *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany* : *Rome*, *Ravenna*, *Milan*, *Triuli*, *Gradius*, *Cologn*, *Mentz*, *Salisburg*, *Trier*, *Rouan*, *Senones*, *Besançon*, *Lyons*, *Rhemes*, *Arles*, *Vienna*, *Munster*, *Tours*, *Yverdun*, *Burdeaux*, *Bituriges*.

His Father *Pepin* committed to the charge of the Popes the Exarchate, which he had taken from the *Lombards*, as I have said History informs us, whereas they pretend he gave it them, but that is very much doubted by some.

His sworn Secretary and Favourite *Eginhardus* says, that *St. Peter's Church* at *Rome* was above others very dear to him, and that he bestowed a great deal of Gold, Silver, and Jewels upon it, besides a great many Presents sent to the Popes. For his principal desire was, that the City of *Rome* should regain its Ancient Authority by his means ; and that the Church of *St. Peter* should not only be secure
under

under his Protection and Patronage, but also be more flourishing in Riches than the rest. This is all that he mentions, without a word of the Gift of those great Cities which belonged to the Empire. Nay, History assures us, that in his fourth Progress into *Italy*, when he was made Emperour, he not only regulated all Affairs of State of all *Italy*, and the City and Bishop of *Rome*, but also Ecclesiastick and Private Affairs. For before he was Emperour, when after he had dispossessed *Desiderius*, King of the *Lombards*, of *Italy*, he came to *Rome*, there was a Council held, and in it, as their Books assure us, *Adrian* and the whole Synod granted him the power of Nominating and Confirming the Popes, and Ordering the whole Apostolical See, as they call it.

Eginhardus attributes to *Charles* a great many Vertues worthy a Prince, and a Man of Courage: *Temperance, Modesty, Frugality, Zeal for Religion, Learning, Eloquence, Skill in both the Greek and Latin Tongues*: To which may be added, his great care that his Children should have an Education that might furnish them with the like Qualifications. 'Tis also said he Founded the University of *Paris*, partly of his own accord, and partly by the intimation of *Albinus*, who, as *Eginhardus* says, instructed him in the Arts and Sciences.

He also gave *German* Names to the Twelve Months, and Winds, which we make use of to this day; whereas before, as the same Author affirms, the *French* used sometimes the
Latin,

Latin, and sometimes barbarous Appellations.

Thus far I have only as it were premised what I promised of the *Germans*, and of the Acts of *Charles* the Great. Now in a short Method I shall proceed to give an Account how this Western part of the *Roman* Empire, scarce restored to its Prestine Dignity by him, by degrees decayed again, and came entirely to nothing: And being divided into several parts, was made the Dominions of several Princes, who possess them as their own proper Right, without paying any Acknowledgment to the Fountain from whence they sprung. So that that great Name of the *Roman* Empire, which once made such a noise in the World, is nothing now but a very faint shadow of what it was, being contracted from that vast extent it then had, to a very small part of *Europe* in *Germany*. Last of all, I'll explain how *Daniel* foretold this vicissitude of these Empires, and the fall of that of *Rome*.

Lewis, the Son of *Charles*, and the Second *German* Emperour, renewed the League with *Leo Armenius* the *Greek* Emperour, and Pope *Leo* dying in the third Year of his Reign, his Successor *Stephen* the Fourth, came into *France*, and crowned him at *Rhemes*. *Paschal*, the Successor of *Stephen*, by his Legates endeavoured to clear himself to the Emperour, for accepting the Pontificate without the Interposition of his Authority, assuring him it was forced upon him much against his will. The Ro-
manists

manifests Books affirm, that the Emperour *Lewis* confirmed to *Paschal*, and his Successors, the Possession of the Endowments of the Church, and allowed a free Election, that whomsoever the People of *Rome* should think worthy of that Dignity, that he should be accepted as Pope. But I cannot conceive that much Faith is to be put in those Books; for there is such a difference among them, and they are writ with such a confusion of time and place, that 'tis no easie matter to judge what to follow.

Lewis had three Sons, *Lotharius*, whom he made his Companion in the Empire; *Gharles*, whom he made Prince of *Aquitain* after the Death of his Brother *Pepin*; and *Lewis*, to whom he gave *Bavaria*. He was taken by his Sons, who had entred into a Conspiracy against him, and forced into a Monastery by them in *Compeigne*, a Town in the Country of *Soissons*. The Writers of the *French Annals* say, that the Clergy meeting at *Aix*, caused this Tumult, and made his Sons undertake so unnatural an impious an Action, because he endeavoured to reform their Pride and Luxury. But six Months after being set at Liberty, he was restored to the Throne, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of the People.

Because this place seems to require it, I shall here in short observe, that there were a great many National Synods held in *France*. For besides what I have mentioned, there were held several at these following places; *Troy*, a City
of

of *Champion, Rhemes, Tours, Gervovia, Digeon, Paris, Lyons, Vienna, Aviniogn, Cheasteauneuf, and Orleans*. For as often as the state of Affairs required it, the King of *France* summon'd the Clergy and Nobility to meet, and redress the Publick Grievances. In this manner *Lewis* the Twelfth, who had great Differences with the Pope, called a Council at *Tours* and *Lyons*, in the Year 1510 and 1511.

But to return to our History. *Lewis* being dead and buried at *Meto*, his Son *Lotharius* succeeded him, who had War with his Brothers. Which being ended in a new Division, to *Lewis* was assigned *Germany*, and part of *France*, from the *Maes* to the *Rhine*. To *Charles*, *France* from the *Maes* to the *Britannick Ocean*, and the *Pyrenean Mountains*. To *Lotharius*, besides the Prerogative of being Emperour, *Italy*, and the Province of *Narbone*.

His Son *Lewis* the Second succeeded him, who drove back the *Saracens*, that made a Descent into *Italy*. In his Reign, among other Popes, *Adrian* the Second was chosen, without the concurrence of the Emperour, by the Nobility, Citizens, and Clergy of *Rome*, as their Authors affirm. For though the Ambassadors of the Emperour were in the City, yet they were not called to the Election; which when they very much resented, they were answered, that this was not done out of disrespect to the Emperour, only out of Caution to prevent a Necessity, which else might by Custom be imposed upon their Posterity, of

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having

having the Ambassadors of the future Emperours present, so making their Inspection material to the Elections of the Popes. With which Answer, they assure us, the Ambassadors were not only well satisfied, but also with a great deal of Submission in respect of his high Office, saluted the Pope upon his Election

But here you may observe a wondrous variety and uncertainty in their Writings. For if *Lewis* the First granted them a free Election, what Reason had *Lewis* the Second his Grandson, to take it as an Injury offered him by it? But let the Matter of Fact be as it will as to this particular, yet the Title as it is in the Centones of *Gratian* is apparently false. For 'tis attributed to *Gregory* the Fourth, who dyed Twenty two Years before *Adrian* the Second was Pope; and could he write the History of these Transactions after he was dead?

The immediate Predecessor of *Adrian* was *Nicholas* the First, who wrote a very prolix Letter, which is yet extant, to the Greek Emperour *Michael*, about his Power and Authority over all Churches. For at *Constantinople* they had deposed *Ignatius*, the Bishop of that City, and put *Photius* in his place, without consulting the Bishop of *Rome*. They had also cast out the Images out of the Churches: Which made the Pope exclaim with no little Vehemence against him. There are also several of his Decrees extant, full of the Papal Majesty.

Charles,

Charles, who, as I have said, was King of *France*, with a great deal of celerity passed into *Italy*, notwithstanding the Opposition of his elder Brother *Lewis*, King of *Germany*, and was installed by *John* the Third, Pope of *Rome*. But coming a second time into *Italy*, upon the desire of the Pope, to defend it against the Incurfions of the *Saracens*, who again had invaded *Campania*, he dyed at *Mantua*.

His Son *Lewis*, Sirnamed *Balbus*, succeeded him, but reigned but two Years. From whom the Empire came to *Charles* the Gross, the Son of *Lewis* King of *Germany*; both whose Brothers being dead, all *Italy*, *Germany*, and *France* fell to him. He drove away the *Saracens*, that infested *Italy*, and maintained a War for some time against the *Normans*, a People of the Lower *Germany*, who harrassed the Low-Countries; but at last he allotted them that part of *France* called *Normandy*, which they possess to this day. He was succeeded by *Arnolphus* his Brother's Son, an excellent Prince, who marching into *Italy* to relieve Pope *Formosus* against his Enemies, took *Rome*, and punished the Mutineers. In his Reign the *Hungarians* being driven out of *Scythia*, invade *Pannonia*, and marching forward into *Germany* in the Reign of *Lewis* the Third, Son of *Arnolphus*, and gaining a great Victory near the River *Læchus*, ruined all *Bavaria*, *Suevia*, *Franconia*, and *Saxony*, with Slaughter, Fire and Sword.

In the time of this Emperour was held a Council of Twenty two *German* Bishops, in the City of *Tibur*, which once stood upon the River *Mayen*, where among other things 'twas decreed, that no body should make Money of the burying of the Dead, and that none of the Laity should be buried in the Church.

At this time broke out a great Disturbance in *Italy*; for *Berengarius*, and other Noble *Lombards*, who had been in great favour with *Charles the Bald*, in the time of *Charles the Great*, entred into a Conspiracy against *France*; but when their Endeavours were to little purpose, they turned them to *Italy*, where having had long differences betwixt themselves, made *Italy* (as the seat of War always will) suffer by them. But at last *Berengarius* having got the Victory, obtained the Kingdom of *Italy*, who put out the Eyes of the Emperour *Lewis*, when he was taken by him, after he had fought with his Army against him.

At the same time, to compleat the Misery of *Italy*, it was harrassed by the barbarous Invasions of the *Africans*, *Hungarians*, and *Saracens*. This being the wretched and deplorable condition of this Beautiful Country, under the *Berengarii*, *Hugh*, *Rodolphus*, *Lotharius*, and *Albertus*, the Emperour *Lewis* dying in the midst of these Distractions; the *Germans*, but chiefly those of *Franconia* and *Saxony*, saluted *Otho*, Prince of *Saxony* and *Thuringia*, Emperour; but he being old, perswaded them to
make

make choice of *Conrade* Duke of *Franconia*, who being received to the Empire, manag'd all Affairs by the Counsel of *Otbo*: After whose Death, when himself was very ill, calling the Nobility together, desired them to choose *Henry* the Son of *Otbo*, who was then absent. This *Henry* was called *Auceps*, or the Falconer.

Thus we see how the Imperial Dignity passed from the House of *France*, and the Family of *Charles* the Great, to the House of *Saxony*. These two Emperours, *Conrade* and *Henry*, were not installed by the Pope, and are therefore by some Authors not reckoned in the number of the Emperours. 'Tis said that *Henry* refused it, when the Pope offered to perform the Ceremony, saying, he was satisfied with the Suffrages and Votes of good Men.

After this, *Arnolphus Malus*, Duke of *Bavaria*, had a Design to make himself Emperour; but when both Armies were come to *Ratisbone*, and ready for Battle, the Emperour summoned him to a Private Interview, in which urging that he was Elected by the greatest part of the *German* People, perswaded him not to hazard the Lives of so many Thousand Men, most of which were guiltless, and ignorant of the cause of the War; by which Discourses having altered his Resolutions, they separated without any Battle.

Burchardus, Duke of *Suevia*, rebelled too, but being awed by the Power of the Emperour, he surrendred himself. The *Hungarians* made fresh Incursions into *Saxony*, but their Leader being taken Prisoner, they agreed to a Truce for Nine Years. After which, the Emperour bringing his Subjects to Military Discipline, subdued the *Dalmatians*, took *Prague*, and *Wenceslaus* Duke of *Bohemia*, and made that Country Tributary to the Empire. He gained a great Victory over the *Hungarians*, who upon the expiration of the Truce, invaded *Saxony* again, and distributed the Tribute that they used to pay to the *Hungarians*, among the Poor. He designed to go to *Rome*, but he was hindred by Sickness, he therefore ordain'd his eldest Son *Otho* his Heir and Successor in the Empire. He was engaged in a War with the *Bohemians*, who then rebelled, for several Years; he also put the *Hungarians* to flight, who had entred *Franconia*, and passed the *Rhine*, with a Resolution of falling in upon *Saxony*. He subdued *Burgundy*, and afterwards marching into *Italy* with a great Army, having destroyed the *Berengii*, he there married his second Wife *Adelbeyda*. With which Match his Son *Luitholdus* being offended, conspired against him, and his Brother-in-law *Conrade*, Duke of *Suevia*, and had a great many followers in his Treason: But being by his Father besieged in *Ratisbone*, and reduced to Extremity, he then applyed himself for Pardon to his Father, who granted his desire.

After

After this the *Hungarians*, having destroyed part of *France*, came with a far greater Power than ever down upon *Germany*, and in a large Plain near the City of *Ausburg*, which has its Name from the River *Læchus*; thither the Emperour marches with an Army of *Saxons*, *French*, *Suevians*, *Bavarians*, and *Bohemians*, and after a long and doubtful Fight, cut them almost entirely off, and hanged up several of their petty Princes.

From whence returning into *Saxony*, he designed a Progress into *Italy*; but before his departure he made his Son *Otho* his Companion in the Empire. Being arrived at *Rome*, he called a Council, in which he presided, and deposed Pope *John* the Twelfth, and substituted *Leo* the Eighth in his place. There is extant a Decree in the *Pontifical Jus*, by which, in imitation of *Adrian* the First, he declares, that he confers on *Otho*, and the Emperours his Successors for ever, the Power of Ordering the Apostolical See, of Electing and Confirming the Popes; and lays a heavy *Anathema* on them who Consecrate Bishops without the Approbation of the Emperour. Besides another Decree, contradictory to some Particulars of the former. There is added the form of the Oath by which 'tis said the Emperour *Otho* bound himself to Pope *John*; but they forgot to insert what *John* this was, and what *Otho*. But it is a strange thing to me, that things of such great Consequence should be writ with so much negligence. If *Otho* the First had

taken this Oath, it might have been immediately objected to him, for whereas he swears in this form which is extant, That he shall not endanger any Pope's Life, nor depose them from their Authority and Dignity. Which is not very consistent with his deposing *John* presently after, and placed another in his room. Let any Man reconcile these Differences if they can, I profess it's beyond my power.

Upon new Commotions in *Italy*, *Otho* went thither again, but having suppress'd them, returning home, he dyed in the beginning of *May*, and was buried at *Magdeburgh* in the Year of Christ Nine Hundred and Twenty Four. For his great Acquisitions and Vertues, he merited the Name of Great.

Henry, Duke of *Bavaria*, rebelled against *Otho* the Second, but he was reduced to his Duty by force of Arms.

In this time *Lotharius* was King of *France*, whose Brother *Charles* the Emperour made Duke of *Lorrain*, on Condition he should be Feudatory to the Empire. For the Annals say, that the Emperour *Henry* had gained this Province from *Charles the Simple*, King of *France*, and left the Succession of it to his Posterity. *Lotharius* being highly offended at this, he with incredible speed drew a great Army down to *Aix*, and had like to have destroy'd the Emperour, whom he there surpriz'd. But the Emperour resolving to Revenge the Insolence, with his Army marched almost as far as *Paris*, and after several Losses sustained on both sides, they made Peace. After

After which returning home, he passed into *Italy*, and invaded the *Grecians* that held *Calabria* and *Apulia*; but losing his Army in the Attempt, he fled away by Sea, where being taken by Pirates, after they had rifled him, they set him on Shore, whence coming to *Rome*, rallying the remains of his Army, he besieged, took, and burnt *Beneventum*. A little after he dyed of a Wound he got in a Battle against the *Greeks* and *Saracens*, and was buried at *Rome*.

His Son *Orbo* was by the consent of the Nobility received as his Successor, and Installed at *Aix*; he preferred *Bruno* a German to the *Roman* See, under the Name of *Gregory* the Fifth. *Crescentius* the *Roman* Consul set up the Bishop of *Placentia* against him, but the Emperour coming to *Rome*, inflicted an Ignominious Punishment on *Crescentius* and his Associates, and put out the Eyes of *John* the Seventeenth. And because there were perpetual Feuds and Discords about the Succession of the Empire, he ordained, by the assistance of the Pope, that a certain number of the Princes of *Germany* should have the Right and Power for the future of Electing Emperours, that so none in time to come should pretend to that Dignity as Hereditary. This Decree was made about the Year of Christ 1000.

In this time in *France* Reigned *Robert*, a lover of Peace and Learning. He is celebrated in the Annals for the Builder of a great many Churches, and endowing them with
Magni-

Magnificent Benefices, and for going to *Rome* on Pilgrimage.

The Emperour gave the Duke of *Poland* the Title of King and Immunity, as their *Annals* inform us; this therefore is the beginning of that Kingdom. *Otho* returning out of *Italy* home, dyed in his Journey.

He was succeeded by *Henry* the Second, Duke of *Bavaria*, a Kinsman of *Otho* the Great, Duke of *Saxony*, and Emperour. He having partly by extraordinary Lenity, partly by force of Arms suppress all Disturbances in *Germany*, and brought his Enemies to an Accommodation or Subjection, he passed into *Italy*, and there recovered the Province of *Apulia* from the *Saracens*. He was Crowned by *Benedict* the Eighth, and sending back his Army into *Germany*, went himself by the way of *Burgundy*, and *French County*, and there came to an Interview with *Robert* King of *France*, and confirmed the Peace with them. This Emperour was very much beloved by the Clergy, because he bestowed a great many Favours upon them.

After the Death of *Henry*, the Electors could not agree for some time in their Choice, but at last *Conrade*, Duke of *Franconia*, was declared Emperour: He reduced *Stephen*, King of *Hungary*, to Conditions of Peace, and having established all things in *Germany*, began a Progress for *Italy*, having Intelligence that the greatest part of that Country were enclined to a Revolt. And having first besieged
Milan,

Milan, he passed on to *Rome*, and was there crowned by Pope *John* the Twenty Third, and saluted *Augustus* by the loud and joyful Acclamations of the People, and brought *Italy* to a Peace by punishing those who had aimed at Innovations, and so returned to *Germany*, but was again recalled by new Commotions in *Italy*, where he punished the Conspirators, among whom was the Arch-Bishop of *Milan*; nor did the Emperour desist till he had subjected all to his Power. But having finished these Affairs, and returned home to *Germany*, he dyed at *Utretch* in the *Low-Countries*.

His Son *Henry* the Third, by the consent of the Electors succeeded him, who vanquished the rebellious *Bohemians*, and made them Tributary; he several times restored *Peter*, King of *Hungary*, driven out of his Kingdom by his Subjects, and reduced that Nation to Peace, though not without the expence of a great many of his Souldiers.

There were now great Tumults at *Rome*, about the Popedom, for which no less than three contended, and spared no evil Art to obtain it, viz. *Benedict* the Ninth, *Sylvester* the Third, and *Gregory* the Fourth; which made the Emperour march to *Rome*, which having taken by Siege, he called a Convention, and made *Suitgens*, Bishop of *Bamberg*, Pope, who changing his Name, was called *Clement* the Second, and then crowned the Emperour. Then again the People took an Oath

Oath to proceed wholly by the Emperour's Directions in choosing the Popes. *Italy* being thus once again quieted, by that time the Emperour got into *Germany*, *Clement* dyed, and was buried at *Bamberg*: As soon as the Emperour heard of his Death, he made *Boppo*, Bishop of *Frisinga*, Pope, under the Name of *Damasus* the Second, who also dying Three and Twenty days after his Installation, by *Henry's* Command they chose *Leo* the Ninth, Bishop of *Tule* in the *Low-Countries*.

There is a Letter of this Pope extant, in which he says, a Bishop, Priest, or Deacon ought not to desert his Wife on the score of Religion, but that he ought to allow her enough to live upon; but that it was not at all Lawful for him to have Carnal Knowledge of her Person. When *St. Paul* says, that 'tis as Lawful for him, as the rest of the Apostles, to lead about his Wife, he Interprets it, That the Wives of the Apostles were always with them, that they might be maintained by those, to whom their Husbands preached the Gospel, but not that they should perform the Conjugal Duty with them, and lye with them; which was the Reason that *St. Paul* used the words lead about, and not embrace.

Pope *Leo* coming from *Rome* after the Year One Thousand and Fifty, held a Council at *Mentz* of Forty Two Bishops, in which the Emperour presided: And dying three Years after, with the Approbation of the Emperour, *Gebehardus*, Bishop of *Eistetensis*, was chosen
his

his Successor, and was called *Victor* the Second. The Emperour passing for *Italy*, and having suppressed all Disturbances there, returned for *Germany*, and having had an Interview with *Henry* the First of *France*, dyed in *Saxony*, and was buried at *Spire*; the Pope and a great many Noblemen were present at his Death.

His Son *Henry* designed for the Empire, was very young, and therefore the Administration of Affairs were committed to his Mother, and the Bishop of *Ausburgh*. And soon after him dyed *Victor* the Second, when he had been Pope a little above two Years. *Frederick*, of the House of *Lorrain*, succeeded him, and was named *Stephen* the Ninth; but he dying at *Florence* a few Months after his Election, one *Benedict* the Tenth of that Name, with the Assistance of his Friends assumed the Papacy without the Approbation of the Emperour. But the *Romans* not at all approving the Attempt, sent Ambassadors to the Emperour to clear themselves of the Guilt, assuring him they would render the same deference to him they had to his Father, and therefore desired he would choose them a Lawful Pope. Upon which the Emperour deposed *Benedict*, and in his place put *Gerhardus*, Bishop of *Florence*, who was *Nicholas* the Second.

The Nobles of *Germany* were very much dissatisfied that the Empire should be govern'd by a Woman, wherefore they considered how they might take the Son from the Mother :
Which

Which when they had effected, the Publick Affairs were chiefly managed by the Arch-Bishops of *Mentz* and *Cologn*. By these the Arch-Bishop of *Bremen* was sometimes admitted to the Prince, who was extreemly in his Grace in his Youth; and when at last he had monopolized his Favour, he disposed of the Ecclesiastical Benefices to himself and his Friends, as he thought fit, principally Abbies; and the better to avoid the Publick Envy, he perswaded the Emperour to bestow the like Favours on other Noblemen.

In the mean while *Nicholas* the Second dyes, and the Emperour preferred in his place the Bishop of *Parma*; but because he had given no notice of it to the *Roman* Senate, which had like to have occasioned a Mutiny, the Bishop of *Lucca* was elected, by the Name of *Alexander* the Second. There was War betwixt these two Popes for some time, but at last *Alexander* had the better of it.

Whilst the Arch-Bishop of *Bremen* was chief Favourite of the Emperour, and soly administered Publick Affairs, he gave occasion to the rest of the Bishops to be his Enemies, and was at last by them outed of his Preferments; and though he was again restored to his Place, yet he did not long out-live his Disgrace; and the Emperour being forced by Necessity, the Complaints of the state of the Empire being general, desired the Arch-Bishop of *Cologn* to take upon him the Administration of Affairs: But he seeing a great many unjust and insolent things

things performed, resigned his Office, desiring his Age and Sicknes might plead his Excuse.

After which the Emperor being then two and twenty Years old, being Naturally vicious, gave more way to his Lusts; and not loving his Wife before, kept a great many Mistresses: And building a great many Castles in *Saxony*, had a Design of bringing them into Slavery. Nor did he check the exorbitant Insolence of his Courtiers; which made the *Saxons*, both Noblemen and Bishops, take Arms in defence of their Liberties, which by much Entreaties, and satisfying all their Desires, he could scarce prevail with them to lay down, after he had very narrowly escaped by Night.

Alexander the Second being dead, the *Roman* Nobility chose *Hildebrand*, without consulting the Emperour, and he assumed the Name of *Gregory* the Seventh. Upon which *Henry*, by his Ambassadors, expostulates the case with them, and demands of the Pope that he give him satisfaction in the matter. He returned, That he was chose much against his inclinations and desires, but that he would not be Installed till the Emperour, and the rest of the Princes of *Germany* approved his Election. By this means he appeased the Emperour, and was by him confirmed in the Papacy.

After which he sent his Legates into *Germany* to some Bishops, letting them understand, that he would have them assemble in a *Synod*; but our Bishops refused it, because it was, as they urged, against the Custom and Priviledge of
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the Nation. Finding therefore his Endeavours there to no purpose, he held several Councils in *Italy*, in which he decreed that no Priest should Marry, and that they who had Wives, should either quit them, or their Benefice. He sent this Decree into *Germany* to the Bishops, and urged them absolutely to establish it, under such a Penalty: But the Clergy violently opposed it, declaring, that he was no other than an Heretick that had advanced so Impious a Doctrine: Since *Christ* said, *That all could not take that word*; and *St. Paul*, *That he that could not contain, should Marry*. But that this Decree, superseding the word of *Christ*, and the Authority of *St. Paul*, would oblige Men to abstain from the Lawful use of Matrimony, instituted by God, and be burnt with the impurest Flames, and fall into manifest Wickedness, and that they would rather quit the Ministry of the Church, than their Wives.

But when the Pope by sending new Messengers persisted in his Resolutions, the Bishop of *Mentz* thought of complying with him, and therefore mildly at first admonished them to obey, but afterwards holding a Council at *Euphardia*, he openly shewed he resolved to bring it about, but he had much ado to escape with his life for his pains.

In the mean while the Emperour, that he might Revenge the Infamy put upon him by the *Saxons* the last Year, in obliging him to fly for his safety in the Night-time, raising
Forces,

Forces, breaks the Peace he had made the last Year, and with all the Power he could get together, in the Month of *July* falls upon the *Saxons*, who by often Embasies, desired him to desist, and in a bloody Battel overcomes them, tho' with the loss of a great many of his side, and among them, not a few of the prime Nobility. After which Victory, he harraisd all the Country about, sending Messengers in the mean while to them to surrender themselves into his hands, assuring them they might hope all things from his Mercy: But this was to little purpose tho' some comply'd. The chief Managers of this *Saxon* War, was *Bucco*, Bishop of *Holberstein*, and *Otho*, Duke of *Bavaria*, who had been beaten by the Emperor.

The Bishop of *Mentz* being again solicited by Pope *Gregory* the Seventh, summon'd another Council, where he propos'd the Celebacy of the Clergy; but met with the same opposition as before, and escaped with no little danger of his life; which made him give over all thoughts of that affair.

The *Saxons* being thus beaten, the Emperor dismiss'd his Army, but on condition that they be ready again for Battel by the 22^d. of *Octob*. following: Which day being come, a great many met, among which several Bishops, but they amounted not to the number they were before. The *Saxons* being Encamp'd near *Northusum*, sent Ambassadors to the Emperor to desire Peace; who return'd, That the

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only Conditions of Peace were the surrendring of themselves into his hands; tho' they were resolv'd at first to run the extreamest hazard rather than comply with, yet upon the Emperors sending Persons of such great Quality to them, who assur'd them, they shou'd have nothing of their Liberties intring'd, nor their Goods and Possessions come to any damage; they at last submitted themselves to his Power, the Bishops of *Mudeburg* and *Halbersteen*, *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, *Magnus* Duke of *Saxony*, and *Frederic* Prince Palatine, and after them a great number of other Noblemen. The Emperor at first put a Guard of some Quality over them, but afterward breaking his agreement, commanded them to be seperated, and carry'd into several places. 'Tis true, he afterward not only freed *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, but received him into great Favour; but for the rest, he not only not set them at Liberty, but also disposed of their Goods and Estates to be rifl'd by others, and then built more Castles and Garisons in *Saxony*, which oppress'd the liberty of that Country, and kept them under his Yoke: and committed the administration of the whole Affair to the Duke of *Bavaria* in his Absence, who drew his Original from *Saxony*.

He then appointed a Bishop to the City of *Bamberga*, and that of *Cologn*, and an Abbot to *Fulda*.

The Pope had long had information against him, but chiefly because he disposed of the
Eccel-

Ecclesiastical Benefices as he pleased. Wherefore the Pope by his Legate summons him to appear at *Rome* by a certain day, plead his own Cause, and answer to his Accusation. But he on the other hand summons a Convention of Bishops, and Abbots at *Worms*, where 'twas decreed, That because the Pope had gain'd the Papacy by sinister means he should be deposed; and this decree is published at *Rome* by Ambassadors. But the Pope not at all troubled at what they had done, Excommunicates both him and the Bishops of *Mentz*, *Utrecht*, and *Bamberga*, after he had Excommunicated several of his Favorites and Courtiers, by whose Counsel he suppos'd he was put upon these things.

But some of the *German* Princes displeased at the Inclinations and Manners of the Emperor, but chiefly for his Indignation, with which, contrary to his Promise he persecuted the *Saxons*, enter into a Conspiracy against him, being chiefly encourag'd by the Excommunication he lay under: Wherefore they set at liberty the Prisoners committed to their charge by the Emperor, imagining now they ow'd him no Allegiance. At the same time a great many of the Nobility having stirred up the People to join with them, and took a bundance of the Castles built in *Saxony*, part by force and part by surrender, but dismiss the Garisons unhurt, only exacting an Oath from them that they never should act as Soldiers in *Saxony* after that time.

The Emperor being inform'd of this, by a cunning policy sets the rest of the Prisoners at liberty, that they might, returning into *Saxony*, do him faithful Service in punishing the Rebels. For he saw plainly, that he cou'd not by any other means obtain his end with so much ease, as if he made Factions among them, and destroy'd their Union, on which their strength and safety depended. But the Measures he took answer'd not his Expectation; for they being return'd home, and satisfied in the Inclinations of the Emperor, they firmly united among themselves, in a resolution of Fighting for their common Liberty with one mind and one force: The same did Duke *Otho*, deserting the Emperor. So that the Emperor had good hopes of being assisted by the *Bobemians*, entred the County of *Misenum*; but when he heard of the Concord of the *Saxons*, and that they were ready with an Army to receive him, despairing of success he retreated without doing any thing.

After which, the *German* Princes meeting together in a very numerous Assembly on a day appointed, the Popes Legate having laid open the whole Cause before them, exhorted them to proceed to the Choice of another Emperor, which they had design'd to do if he had said nothing of the matter. For reaping up all the Miscarriages of the Life of the Emperor from his childhood to that day, they declar'd that he was the shame and ignominy of the Empire: And because
he

he had done great Damages to the Commonwealth they decreed he should be depos'd. Who finding himself reduc'd to these streights he began by his Ambassadors to implore and supplicate them. At last, after a long Negotiation on this matter, this Condition was propos'd; That he should appear and submit himself to the Judgment and Award of the Pope, whom they wou'd send for to be at *Ausburgh* by the first of *February*; that he shou'd implore Absolution from the Excommunication, before the Anniversary day of it came about; that unless he did this, the whole Treaty must fall to the ground: That he also dismiss his Forces, and that he live in a private manner, with a small Family at *Spire*: That he shou'd perform no act of State, nor use any Ornament of Empire, 'till his Cause were lawfully decided. He accepts of the Conditions, and whilst he was at *Spire*, he thought of going to *Italy*, the sooner to reconcile himself to the Pope.

Having begun his Journey, with his Wife and little Son, through *Burgundy* and *Savoy*, in a very cold Winter, with no small hardship, and danger of his life, he at last arriv'd in *Italy*, and was there receiv'd by the Nobility and Bishops with a great deal of Joy and Honour, thinking he had come thither full of Indignation against the Pope; who in the mean time in compliance with the desire of the *German* Princes, had begun his Journey, hearing of

the arrival of the Emperor *Henry* in *Italy*, made a halt, to understand the cause of it.

The Emperor sends a splendid Embassy to the Pope, in which were several Ladies of Quality ; and among them, one that had no small interest in the Pope, and humbly desires Absolution. He at first answer'd very rigidly, and told them he could do nothing in the matter, unless his Accusers had been present, but being after a great deal ado prevail'd upon, he granted his desire.

But the Emperor before he was admitted into his Presence, was oblig'd to wait in the Court and Poarch of the Popes Palace for three days, in a poor and humble dress, all his Imperial Ornaments being laid aside, bare footed, and fasting till the Evening. The fourth day he gain'd admission, and then the Pope proposes these Conditions to him ; That he stand to his Award, that he answers to the Accusations that were to be made against him by the Princes, that being Convicted, he shou'd resign the Empire, nor ever think or contrive Revenge : That in the mean time he shou'd live privately, and act nothing in a Publick capacity like a Prince ; That he dismiss his Subjects of their Allegiance and Oath ; That he remove his evil Counsellors and Favorites ; which if he fail in any point of performing, that he shou'd have no Benefit of this Grace now intended him ; and that the Princes shou'd be free to choose another Emperor. When he had approv'd of these hard Conditions

ons the Pope said Mass: And that he might clear himself of the Crimes laid to his charge, he took the Bread which they call the Body of the Lord, and receiv'd with great Imprecations on himself, if they were not all the invention of his Enemies: And then giving a piece of the same to the Emperor, desir'd he would do the same if the Princes had falsely accus'd him; but when he excus'd himself as not sufficiently prepar'd, the Pope urg'd it no farther; but inviting him to a Banquet, dismiss him with a great deal of Civility.

It being known to the Nobles of *Italy*, that he had in such a mean and servile manner submitt'd himself to him that had by such sinister ways usurp'd the Papacy, and was polluted with Murders and Adulteries, they were extreamly disgusted; for they not only contemn'd his Excommunication, and plac'd all their hope in him who was the Patron of Justice, and the Altar and Guardian of the Laws, but upon his account had been at great variance with the Pope. But now they look'd upon him as one that had given the most base and little-soul'd Example to all Posterity, and fixt such an indeleble Blot on the Empire, by seeking the Honour of one that was equally the Foe of the Church and State. This and such like was their Discourse upon this occasion: And they had some thoughts of setting up the young Son of *Henry*, and of carrying him to *Rome*, and deposing the Pope.

The Emperor understanding this, cou'd think of no way better to pacifie them, than by breaking his agreement with the Pope, and joyning himself with them: Which when he put in execution, he wholly disappointed all the Designs of the Pope, and put a stop to his Journey into *Germany*.

But he did that which came neareſt to't, ſending an account of all that had happen'd to the Princes of *Germany*, and exhorted them to take care of the Common-wealth. This was in the Year 1077.

The Princes therefore choſe *Rodulphus* Duke of *Suevia* for Emperor, and the Biſhop of *Mentz* Crown'd him. But *Henry* returning into *Germany* raiſes an Army, and *Rodulph* does the ſame, who chiefly conſiſted in the Forces of *Saxony*; and after three Battels, being in the laſt mortally wounded, in a little time died.

After *Henry* had obtain'd this Victory, he had a Convention at *Brixia*, where both the *German* and *Italian* Biſhops that were met declar'd, that *Gregory* was not the lawful Biſhop of *Rome*. Wherefore in his place the Arch-biſhop of *Ravenna* is ſubſtituted, who took the Name of *Victor* the Third: After this Decree *Henry* marches to *Rome*, and takes it, and *Gregory* making his eſcape, enter'd it, and confirms Pope *Victor*; who alſo Crowns him.

Gregory being dead, *Urban* the Second, the next Pope but one to him, in a Council held at *Cleremont*, in the Reign of *Philip* the Firſt
King

King of *France*, perswades them to a War against the *Saracens*, the General of which War was *Godfrey of Bulloin*, who perform'd a great many Noble Actions; and at last recover'd *Jerusalem*. *Paschal* the Second, the Successor of *Urban*, prov'd an Enemy to the Emperor; who on that account making a progress into *Italy*, design'd his Son for his Successor. But he following the Instigation of others, and forgetful of that Duty which Nature imprints in the hearts of all Mankind, reduc'd his Father to the greatest extreamities, and obliged him to abdicate the Government, having both the Pope and the greatest part of the *German* Nobility on his side, for the perpetration of so impious a Fact; being therefore made Emperor, the Fifth of that Name: his Father in a great deal of Anger dy'd at *Liege*.

Some Years after he marched into *Italy*, with a very great Army, to compose the Differences that were risen betwixt the Patrimony of the Church, and the State that belonged to the Empire; and having with his Sword cut out his way he came to *Rome*.

From the time of *Constantine* 'till then, the Emperors always dispos'd of the Ecclesiastical Preferments; but now the Popes being enriched, wou'd not allow nor bear with it, but on that account had a great many Disputes with them.

When this Emperor urg'd the Right of his Power, there was a great Tumult made in
Rome

Rome about it, insomuch, that the Emperor was waked out of his sleep in the Night to come to the Relief of his People, who were Murder'd in the Streets in great Quantities; but having worsted the Mutineers, he took *Paschal* the Second Prisoner; nor would set him at liberty till he had made him satisfaction; and then establishing a League with him dismiss him. But when the Emperor was returned into *Germany*, the Pope thought fit to fall off from the Agreement which he had confirm'd with the most solemn and sacred Oaths, and Excommunicated the Emperor; which gave a Pretext to a great many of the *German* Princes to Rebel, among which the Bishop of *Mentz* was the chief.

The Emperor going into *Italy*, sends to the Pope about an accommodation, but in the midst of the Treaty the Pope dies, and was Succeeded by *Gelasius* the Second. But the Emperor being not consulted in the Election, comes to *Rome* and sets up another *Gelasius*, that was driven away, Excommunicates the Emperor and his Pope: And when the Legates of *Gelasius* endeavoured in *Germany* to cause a Revolt from the Emperor; and that the Princes had met for that Purpose, he was obliged to return into *Germany*. In the mean time *Gelasius* dying, the *Romans* Chose *Calixtus* the Second, who drove the Emperors Pope out of his place of Residence; and Negotiates with the Emperor about an Accommodation, by the Mediation of some others.

Lotharius

Lotharius the Third Succeeded *Henry*, who was of the House of *Saxony*, who was oppos'd by *Conrade* Duke of *Suevia*, that was very angry that the Imperial Dignity was return'd to the *Saxons*. And Marching into *Italy*, to try by that means to gain the Empire, finding his Hopes disappointed, returned into *Germany*, and made Peace with the Emperor *Lotharius*. At this time *Innocent* the Second was Pope of *Rome*, who was found to give way to *Anacletus*, who being Born of a great Family gain'd Interest enough to out him ; but he applying himself to the Emperor, was by him Restor'd. *Lotharius* after this returns out of *Italy*, having settled all Affairs in *Germany*, with a very Powerful Army came thither again, and Subdued several Cities that Rebelled ; among others *Aneova* and *Spoletum*. He drove *Roger* King of *Sicily* out of *Apulia* and *Campania* ; and since the time of *Charles* the Great, there was none more Absolute than this Emperor. In *Italy* this Emperors time too was recalled the Civil Law, which I have said, was compacted by the Emperor *Justinian*, and had by the Fury of the Wars, for some time lain unregarded.

Conrade Duke of *Suevia* Succeeded him. In his time lived *Henry*, surnam'd the Proud, Duke of *Bavaria*, and of *Saxony*, by Marriage of the Emperor *Lotharius* his Daughter ; who Aspiring to the Empire, was Proscrib'd, and his Estates and Possessions given to several others. But *Henry* having Recovered *Saxony*,

as he was Marching into *Bavaria* died, and left only one Son, in favour of whom the *Saxons* Rebel against the Emperor; and *Guelpho* Brother to the deceased Duke, by Arms forc'd *Rudolphus* out of *Bavaria*, to whom the Emperor had given that Province.

I have but now mentioned how the Emperor *Lotharius* dispossest *Roger* King of *Sicily*, who, when he understood of these Tumults in *Germany*, having got this opportunity of effecting his Designs, Invaded *Sicily*, and removes the Governour for the Empire; and then by great Promises, encourages *Guelpho* to keep the Emperor imployed: The King of *Hungary* does the same, tho with some distrust; having at last in an Expedition against the *Saracens* lost his Army, he return'd home; and preparing all things for his Progress into *Italy*, he died at *Bambergh*.

Frederic Barbarossa, the First of that Name, Duke of *Suevia*, his Brothers Son, a Man of a Great and Heroic Mind. In the beginning of his Reign he reduc'd the *German* Princes, and ended those Differences and Distractions which were in *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, after which, with a great Army he Marched into *Italy*, punishes those of *Verona* who had contemn'd him, hanging up some of the chief of them. Near *Placentia* he commanded all the Princes of *Italy* that were Fudatory to the Empire to make a Guard for him. He Besieged *Milan*, and Levelled *Ast*, and *Fortona*. Coming to *Rome* he's Crown'd by Pope *Adri-*

an the Fourth ; Suppresses the Mutineering Citizens, he destroys *Spoletum*, and commits a great Slaughter. He Subdues *Lombardy*, and having Beaten the Ambuscade laid for him by those of *Verona*, he returned to *Germany* ; and punishes the Prince *Palatine*, who had stirred up Tumults in his Absence, in an Ignominious manner. He made the Duke of *Bohemia* a King ; In the mean while the *Milanese* commit many insolent Actions against their Neighbours, and Retrievd *Fortona*, which the Emperor had destroy'd. Wherefore returning with a great Army, he, by the help of those of *Cremonia*, *Paria*, and *Noüarre* took *Milan* ; and by the Intercession of the *German* Princes he spar'd the Multitude ; and having reduced all *Lumbardy*, and given Laws to the City, he departed to other places thereabout.

After his Departure they Rebel, contemn the Laws he had given them, and demolished the Garisons he had left. Returning therefore thither again, he destroyed all the Country round about ; thus it was with their Precinct, and all that belonged to them. In the mean while there were great Conspiracies carried on against him in *Italy* ; among the number of those that Conspired against him, was that Pope *Adrian* I have mentioned, who fully resolved to Excommunicate him, but was prevented by Death. The Emperor returning a third time into *Italy*, totally destroyed and levelled *Milan* to the Ground, puts to Death the Authors of the Rebellion, and sent the
rest

rest of the Multitude into Exile : Besieging Rome, he lost great part of his Army by Contagion and Sicknefs. Upon which Raising the Siege, and placing Governours and Garisons in *Spoletum*, *Ancona*, and *Ravenna*, returned into *Germany*.

Pope *Adrian* being dead, there were two that contended for the Papacy in the Absence of the Emperor, *Victor*, and *Alexander* the Third : The Emperor inclin'd most to favour *Victor*, but *Alexander* Excommunicates his Competitor, and the Difference continuing, the Emperor too.

This Proceeding of the Pope furnished the *Milanese* with pretence and occasion of Rebellion ; and therefore in several places of *Italy* turn out the Emperors Governours, and even hang some of them up. This recalled *Frederick* for *Italy*, and with various Events pursues the War, in which the Pope being a confederate fled to *Venice*. After all, having brought all things to a Peace and Accommodation, he undertook an Expedition into *Asia* against the Enemies of Christianity, and was there Drowned by the Rapidity of the Course of a River, into which he went for his Pleasure.

His Son *Henry* the Sixth Succeeded him, who in his second Expedition into *Italy*, *William* the Son of *Roger* King of *Sicily* being Dead, he subdued *Apulia*, and *Calabria*, took *Naples*, and reduc'd *Sicily* into his Power, leaving strong Garisons there to curb the Murability of the People of that *Island*. After which he made
several

several Noblemen in *Ancona*, *Ravenna*, *Apulia* and *Hetruvia*. After which, having designed his Son *Federic* his Successor by the consent of the Electors, he passed into *Sicily*, and there died.

But by reason of the Infancy of *Federic*, there most were for Advancing his Uncle *Philip* to the Throne ; but Pope *Innocent* the Third opposed it with a great deal of Violence.

But the Princes being divided in their Choice, some being for *Philip*, others for *Orbo* Duke of *Saxony* ; they gave Rise to great Commotions and Fights, the chief Seat of which was the Mouth of the *Rhine*. But *Philip* at last by Force and Insinuation made all his Enemies submit ; after which he came to an Accommodation with the Pope ; being sensible by Experience of the Violence of his Enmity : But being killed in his Chamber, *Orbo* his former Competitor D. of *Saxony* succeeded him ; who being Emperor incur'd the Displeasure of the Pope, who till then had been not a little his Friend, and was by him in Conclusion Excommunicated : Upon which the Princes (being Solicited by the Pope to Chuse another) Meeting, Elected *Federic* the Son of *Henry* the Sixth King of *Sicily*, to whom they had given their Allegiance when he was yet an Infant, as I have already said, and therefore sent to him to come to them out of *Sicily*. The Emperor *Orbo* with his Army meets him to oppose his Passage over the *Rhine* ; but being worsted and deposed, returned into *Saxony*, and there

as 'tis thought, died of Grief. Thus *Frederic* the Second, the Grandson of *Frederic Barbarossa*, by his Son *Henry*, came to the Imperial Dignity.

Innocent the Third I have mentioned, held a Council at *Rome*, which is called the Council of *Lateran*; where among other things was Decreed, *That the Chrism and Eucharist, which they call the Host, should be kept under a Lock and Key. That every Year a Private Confession of Sins should be made. That Ecclesiastical Preferments bestowed by the Civil Magistrate should be void. That the Clergy should not promise Fidelity to the Laws without good Ground. That the Orders and Decrees of Princes should not be of Force to prejudice the Church. That the Clergy be free from all Contributions. That the Taxes be not Paid before the Tyths. That the Reliques of Saints be not shewed out of their Shrines or Cases.* At this time also there were great Differences betwixt the *Greek* and the *Latin* Churches, and so great was the Odium betwixt them, that the *Greeks* would not use the Altars the *Latins* had said Mass upon, 'till they had Washed and Purified it, and Rebaptized those of the *Latin* Church. There was therefore a Decree made, *That they should return to the Bosom of their Mother-Church of Rome; that so they might be one Flock and one Sheppard. Upon their Disobedience, that they should be Excommunicated and Degraded.*

Frederic

Frederic coming to *Rome*, was Crowned by Pope *Honorius* the Third: He Suppresses all those Rebellions which sprung up in a great many places of *Italy*, and proscrib'd some of the Rebels; some of which fly to *Rome*, and implore the help of the Pope; which gave Rise to a great Division; the Emperor highly resenting that his Enemies should find a place of Retreat, and safety there. The Difference encreasing, he designs his Son his Successor in the Empire, and Summons a Diet of the Princes to meet at *Cremona*, but their Passage thither was opposed by the Factions of the Pope and the *Lombards*; wherefore the Emperor returns into *Apulia*; and a little after the Pope dies: *Gregory* the Ninth Succeeds him, who Excommunicates *Frederic* for not going against the *Turk* according to his Oath.

The Emperor becomes a Suppliant, and endeavours to clear himself; but when that would do nothing, he Marched to *Rome*, and drove the Pope out; and then again Summoned the Princes to meet at *Ravenna*, but they were hindred by the many and powerful Factions stirred up against him by the Exil'd Pope.

His Wife being now Dead, the Emperor to make good his Promise, and to consult the good of the Commonwealth, begins his Expedition into *Asia*. In his Absence the Pope makes a War and subdues *Apulia*.

The Emperor having met with Success, and recovered a great many Places, and among the rest *Jerusalem*, and receiving Information of the Affairs of *Italy*, made a Truce with the Enemy for ten Years; and returns with his Army into *Italy*, and with no great Difficulty recovers what he had lost in his Absence. The Pope defending himself with a new Confederacy of the Nobles of *Italy*, who had been punished for their Sedition by the Emperor, and then Excommunicates him for making a Truce with the Infidels. The Emperor too fond of Peace, sends his Ambassadors to negotiate an Accommodation, which with much ado he obtains, and therefore retires into *Germany*. But the Pope unable to correct the Viciousness of his own Nature, burnt *Viterbo*; again Excommunicates the Emperor, who being so highly provoked with a great deal of Indignation, returns into *Italy*, and punishes all the Rebels as he Marched through *Lombardy*, *Hetruria*, *Umbria*, and the Mouth of the *Po*; upon which the Pope Repeals his Excommunication, and brings the *Venetians* into a Confederacy with him. The Emperor carrying all before him in *Italy*, and Reducing most part of it to its Duty, Marches to *Rome*, which he Besieges; soon after *Gregory* dies, having Summoned his Faction to meet in a Council at *Ravenna*, whither they could not possibly come, all the Avenues being Guarded by the Emperor's Forces, which took several of them Prisoners.

This

This was he that Patch'd together the Decretal Epistles, as they call them, which is a great part of the *Pontifical Law*, loden with vast Commentaries; which makes me wonder, that there should be any Men who would take so much pains to spend their whole Lives & Studies to Illustrate those Writings with Comments, which are so absurd, false, & ridiculous in themselves, as if they had been hired to Defend the Errors and Follies of other Men, with the Expende of so much Trouble, and so many watchings to themselves, and lose the Reputation of their own Modesty in the Impudence of another. That which is called the *Gratian Decree* among other things has these.

That we must follow the Prescription of the Church of Rome, which is the See of St. Peter, That no Council can lawfully Meet without the Permission of the Pope. That the Laws of the Church of Rome are as strictly to be observed, as if they were Pronounced by the Mouth of St. Peter himself: That which imposes the Yoke of the Roman Church, the Tollerable, is to be preferred. The Ministers of the Church ought to promise Chastity, that is, that they don't Marry. That it is lawful for him that has no Wife to have a Concubine. That tho' tis true, that a Remiss Pope prejudices himself as well as the rest of the World, yet he cannot be called to an account, since he's the Judge of all Men besides. That the Emperor ought to be subject to the Pope, and not the Pope to him. That all mortal Men are subject to the Judicature of Men,

but the Pope only to that of God. That the Pope can discharge the People from their Oath of Allegiance to their Prince.

In the Decretals and Epistles of Gregory, and in the Sixth of Boniface, in those of Clement, and those they call the Pragmaticks, there is besides other things,

That the Decrees of Councils are not above the Authority of the Pope. That it is the Right of the Pope, either to Confirm the Emperor Elect by his Approbation, or to Annul his Election by his Dislike. That there are two great Lights which preside over, and direct the World, the Sun and Moon; the Pope is the Sun, and the Emperor the Moon. That Adultery, and the lesser Crimes are under the Direction and Management of the Bishops. That the Pope is the only Umpire of the Priviledges of the Church. That the Bones of the Dead that lie under an Excommunication, ought to be dug up and cast about unburied. That the Pope had Power to Depose Emperors. That the Emperor is to take an Oath of Fealty to the Pope. That the Clergy ought to be free from all Offices and Trouble. That a Man after his Death may be declared an Heretick, and have his Goods Confiscated. That the Sons of a Heretic ought not to be admitted to any Preferment, Ecclesiastical or Civil. That 'tis necessary to Salvation, that all Men be subject to the Bishop of Rome.

By these few which I have taken out of a vast heap, any Man of Sense may judge of the rest.

A Law, as 'tis designed by the most Learned Men, is that Reason in Nature, which commands those things which are to be done, and forbids the contrary. But a Law ought in any part to respect the common Interest and Good, and the Lawgiver ought to have the same Affection for the Multitude and a Commonwealth, as a Father has for his Children. But how these agree with this is evident ; but to excuse, palliate, and adorn such stuff, and set it off with new falsity, and to say any thing, rather than to suffer the Dignity of them to be infringed, seems to me the greatest effect of Impudence, to give it no worse a Name : If Pride, Ambition, and Ignorance prevailed with them to make such Decisions, if they differ in their Decisions, and some will not be bound by the Laws of others, who were of equal Power to themselves ; why should you give your self all this Fatigue to compose their Differences, and reconcile Contradictions.

That part of the *Pontifical Law*, which relates to Sale and Disposal of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Possessions, is a Sea, or more truly a Sink. For who is able to enumerate the Frauds and Crafts contained in them ? not even they who have been many Years versed in that sort of Traffick, can never be skilled in all, since every Day gives birth to New. But this subject requires a Book to it self, and having dwelt too long upon it here, I will return to my Business.

Not only the Emperor *Frederic*, but also *Lewis* the Ninth of *France*, Marched into *Syria* and *Agypt*, and afterward died at the Siege of *Tunis*, in the Year one Thousand two Hundred and Seventy. In his Reign *William* Arch-Bishop of *Paris* proposed the Question about the Ecclesiastical Benefices, and upon a publick Dispute that Opinion prevailed, That it was not lawful for any Priest to have above one Benefice : but it is sufficient to have repeated and mentioned such Decrees.

Innocent the Fourth Succeeded *Gregory*, in the Pontificate, as well as Quarrel with the Emperor ; for having called a Council at *Lions*, he Summons the Emperor to it, and upon his not obeying Excommunicates him, deprives him of the Imperial Dignity, and exhorts the *German* Princes to proceed to another Election : And this Decree of his, with several others, is in Print, as the Emperor's Letters to the several Princes of Christendom, in which at large he proves the Injustice of the Pope, and his own Innocence. The Emperor designed to go to *Lions* and try his Fortune, but *Italy* again Rebelling, he turned his whole Force thither, but not meeting with very good Success, retired into *Apulia*, and falling ill there, in some time after died. Some say he was Poysoned, others that he was Strangled by his Bastard-Son *Manfred*, who afterward Invaded *Italy*.

In this time flourished that famous Civilian

Azo,

Azo, who was followed by all that vast Tribe of Writers, who Violating that hard and severe Edict of *Justinian*, stuffed the World with innumerable Volumes, in which we must now seek for what the Ancients wrote with so much Copiousness and Learning, for there is no mean or end of Writing; the Labours of one serving to fill the Study of another, and as Writing is endless, so is variety of Questions; so that that saying of the Old Man that had consulted three Lawyers on a Writ in Law is applicable here; *You have earned your Fee by increasing my Doubts, since I am farther to seek than I was at first.* I say nothing of the Deceits which are every day found out, for it plainly happens here, as the Comedian says, *As my cunning, one Ill begets another.* *Cicero* complains, That tho' there are a great many Noble things contained in the Law, yet they are perverted by the designs of the Lawyers. But what would he say now if he were alive, and saw the vast Pyramids of Books, our Practice, and that Repository of the Law so abominably Polluted and Defiled? But as it has pleased God to restore all other Arts and Sciences in our Ages, so he has moved a great many ingenious Men so well quallified and enabled by Learning, to apply themselves to this with no contemptible Advantage, being a Study of great Excellence, and very necessary to the good of human society, drawn from the highest Springs of Philosophy, which these Men have restored to its ancient Light, and

primitive Equity ; whose Endeavours indeed merit not only Praise but Reward.

After the Death of *Frederic*, there was an Interrogation almost twelve Years, when upon several Elections there were several Pretenders, none of which in the Hurry and Distraction of those times were Masters of the Extent of the Imperial Dignity.

In the mean while the Kingdom of *Naples*, and afterward that of *Sicily* fell from the Family of *Frederic*, into the hands of the King of *France* ; for at that time the Popes depended on the Arms of *France* ; tho' afterward there were sharp Disputes betwixt the Family of *Arragon*, and that of *Angiers* in *France*, about these places: but this has no relation to my present Subject.

After the Empire had thus long been har-
rassed by Factions and Divisions, *Rodulph* of
Habsburgh was chose Emperor, who in the
beginning of his Reign composed all those
Troubles which were all over *Germany* ; and
then after having had several Conventions, he
went against *Ottocarns* King of *Bobemia*, who
Rebelled against the Emperor, and reduces
him to condition of Peace, which a little af-
ter, by the Perswasions of his Wife he broke,
and was slain in *Austria*, in the second Battel
against the Emperor: *Ladislaus Cbunus* King
of *Hungary*, assisted the Emperor in this War.
And at last coming to a Peace, by a match,
the Emperor gave his Son *Albert* the Dutchy
of *Austria*, which had a great while before be-
longed to the King of *Bobemia*. Being detained

at home by the several Troubles of *Germany*, he went not at all into *Italy*, tho' he had no great Inclinations to go thither if he had been free from them: For 'tis reported, he used in a pleasant Humor to repeat the Fable of the Fox, that refused to go visit the Lion that dissembled himself sick in a certain Cave, because he observed by their Footsteps, that none that entred ever came out again. However, he sent a Governour thither, and afterward, as they say, confirmed the Donation of *Flavinia*, and the *Exarcate* to the Church of *Rome*, finding he had but very little profit from thence: For the Emperors being tired out with the continual Quarrels and Treacheries of the Popes, began at last to grow more remis and indifferent in their Affairs: For the Popes never rested till they had got them clear out of *Italy*, which by the Arms of *France*, on which they depended, and the Bishop of *Germany*, who nourished Factions for them there, he accomplished their end.

And here we may call to mind how the face of things changed, when they who lived grew up and thrived, were made Rich and Powerful, and maintained in their State and Dignity, by the Benefits and Gifts of the Emperors, usurped the Supremacy over them, and robbed them of their Patrimony. For they possess not only great part of *Italy*, but also have bound the Kings of *Naples* and *Sicily* to them, for they pay him an Annual Tribute, and cannot accept of the Imperial Dignity, without the consent of the Pope; and this among other

ther things they swear, when they are admitted to the Throne.

In the time of this *Rodulph* happened that famous Massacre of the *French* in *Sicily*; who being Masters of that Island, and by a Military liberty, did a great many insolent and extravagant Actions, there was a Conspiracy carried on against them, and when the Bells rung to Evening-Prayers they were all cut to Pieces through the whole Island; the *Sicilian Vesper* is become a Proverb. This hapned in the Year, one Thousand two Hundred and Eighty One, on *Easter Day*.

Rodulph in consideration of several Sums of Money, made a great many of the Cities of *Italy* free, which belonged to the Empire, *Bononia*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Lucca*, and others; having Summoned the Electors to meet at *Frankford*, he could not obtain of them to chuse his Son *Albert* for his Successor.

After his Death, *Adolphus* of the House of *Nassau*, was chosen Emperor, who not long after had some difference with *Albert* Duke of *Austria*; but when he gave a general Disgust by his Behaviour to all the Princes of *Germany*, and even to the Bishop of *Mentz*, who was the cause of his Promotion to the Empire; he was deposed, and *Albert*, Son of the Emperor *Rodulph*, was elected in his place, who raising an Army, with the Auxiliaries of the Princes, Marched against *Adolphus*, and the Country of *Spire* coming to a Battel with him, in it he desperately wounded his Competitor,

petitor, who was afterward killed by the Throng that pressed on him.

After this Victory, *Albert* to prevent any Scruples about his former Election, desired to be solemnly again chose ; which being done, Pope *Boniface* the Eighth declared against it, and would not allow of what the Princes had done. But a little after, having a great Quarrel with *Philip* the Fair King of *France*, he approved of the Election of *Albert*, and said many fine things in the Praise of his Family. In short, *Albert* was killed by some of his Court, when he had got all things in readiness to go and force his Son *Frederic* upon the *Bohemians* for their King. This *Boniface* added another Volume, which he called the sixth Book to the *Secretal Epistles* of *Gregory*, which were contained in five Books. Among other things he decreed, That it was lawful for a Pope to Abdicate the Papacy ; for 'tis said he had perswaded his Predecessor *Celestine* the Fifth to do so.

After *Albert*, *Henry* the Seventh of the House of *Lutzenburgh*, who having by Marriage made his Son *John* King of *Bohemia*, Marched into *Italy*, which was then in a wretched condition ; for from the Death of *Frederic* the Second, *Italy* was neglected by our Emperors for Seven and Fifty Years ; it was torn and harrassed by those that were the most Powerful of the several Factions, especially by those of the *Guelphs*, and the *Gibellines* ; which two Factions were very Numerous and power-

Powerful in that Country. First therefore he makes several Governours in the Towns and Cities, and the People take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Then staying sometime at *Milan*, endeavoured to no purpose to suppress those Factions I have mentioned, and when *Turriano* Governour of that City, thought by Surprize to have destroyed the Emperors Party, the Design being discovered, he beat them out, and gave the Government of the City to the *Vicecomites*. All the Cities of that Country submitted to his Power, only *Brixia* stood out, which after a long Siege he took, and dismantled. From whence, passing through *Genoua* to *Pisa*, and thence to *Rome*, he was there Crowned by some Cardinals, the Pope having left the City, and resided then at *Avignon* in *France* : But when the Cardinals required the Oath of him, which they alledged he ought to take to the Pope, he refused it, denying to be Bound to him by any such Obligation ; which made the Pope, for the encrease of his Authority, afterward make a large Explication of that general Form of the Oath, which he Inserted in the Decretals, which are yet extant ; for he also composed several Laws, which from his Name are all called *Clementine*.

At this time the Knights Templars, who had vast Riches and Possessions, were cut to Pieces in several places at the same time, and their whole Order extinguished. *Philip* the Fair King of *France*, by the permission of the Pope

Pope, seized great part of their Wealth ; their Name and Memory was afterward in the Council of *Vienna* condemned, and their Possessions given to the Knights of *Rhodes*. At this time too, by the Authority of Pope *Clement*, the University of *Orleans* was Founded.

Henry at last being dead, not without great suspicion of Poyson, was buried at *Pisa* ; and after his Death, great Divisions arose in *Germany* about the Election ; for *Frederic* Duke of *Austria*, the Son of the Emperor *Albert*, and *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, contended for the Empire ; the Bishop of *Mentz* Crowned *Lewis* at *Aix*, and the Bishop of *Cologne* Crowns *Frederick* at *Rome*. But Pope *John* the Twelfth gave them both the Title of Emperor, tho' he inclined more to *Frederic*, which increased the Fwd, mutually levying Armies, they came to a Fight near *Smina* a City of *Suevia*, with equal Success ; but coming to another Battel in *Bavaria*, with the loss of a great part of his Army, *Frederic* was taken Prisoner, but being in a little while after set at Liberty, he retired home, and there within a few years died.

Lewis being now freed from his Rival in the Empire, with a great Army Marches into *Italy*, much against the Inclinations of the Pope, puts Governours into a great many Towns and Cities, and is Crowned at *Milan*, by the Arch-Bishop of that place ; he sends Legates to *Avignon* to the Pope, to be Crowned

ed in a more solemn manner ; but not being able to obtain it, having settled Affairs in *Milan*, he Marches to *Rome* ; where being received with a great deal of Joy, he is again Crowned by two Cardinals : And when the Pope redoubled his Excommunications against him by the Advice of his Nobles, he sets up another Pope, which widened the Breach betwixt them, and made the Fews encrease to the greatest extremity, bitter Recriminations passing betwixt them.

The Annals of *France* say, that *Charles* the Fair, Son of *Philip*, was the first King that granted the Pope the Tenths of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in *France*, and that they divided the Spoil betwixt them ; that the chief Motive of the Popes perswading the King to it, was because he wanted Money to manage his Affairs against the Emperor.

Lewis being returned into *Germany* the Pope died, and *Benedict* the Twelfth Succeeded him, who Excommunicated the Emperor, and deprived him of his Dignity. Wherefore Summoning a Diet of the Princes at *Francfort*, in a very learned Speech, the Emperor complains of the Injuries offered him by the Pope ; he explains to them the Nature of his Trust, and produces the Ancient Laws of the Empire, and explains them, and shews how little Right the Pope has to meddle with State and Government of the Empire : For he that by the Election of the Princes is Chosen, is Emperor without the Assent, Consent, and Coronation
of

of the Popes ; all which was no more than a meer Ceremony, which by degrees crept in, and was now stretched to too unreasonable latitude, and that to the great Shame and Detriment of the Empire.

Pope *Benedict* dying, *Clement* the Sixth Succeeded him, who was the most violent of all, and proposed the most Infamous Conditions imaginable, which being refused, he grew more enraged, and admonished the Princes with a great deal of Authority to proceed to a new Election, and sets them a certain time to do it in, threatening them if they disobeyed, that he would provide another Patron and Defender of the Church. *Lewis* dying in the midst of this fluctuating Condition of the Common-Wealth, and *Charles* King of *Bohemia*, the Son of *John*, and Grandson of *Henry* the Seventh is Chosen.

A little before this time, there hapned this cause of War between *France* and *England*, *Charles* the Fair King of *France* dying without any Sons, in the Year of the Lord, 1327. *Edward* the Third King of *England*, being the Son of *Isabella*, Sister to *Charles*, pretended to the Crown of *France* : But the Peers of *France* give the Crown to *Philip* of *Valois*, Cousin German to *Charles*, not only excluding *Edward*, but also the younger Daughter of the King, who was born after his Decease, pretending that the Daughters had no Right of Inheritance in that Country ; this gave Rise to a great War, which is scarce yet forgot.

Charles

Charles the Fourth met with some opposition in the beginning of his Reign, for the Empire was offered to *Edward* King of *England*, who they say refused it, being taken up with his War against *France*. But after he had suppressed various Troubles in *Germany*, he at last past into *Italy*, and by the consent of the Pope, was Crowned in *Rome* by some Cardinals, the Pope being still at *Avignia*; but on this condition, that he should immediately upon it leave *Italy*: Returning therefore to *Milan*, he granted the perpetual Government of *Lombardy* for the Empire, to the Family of the *Viscounts*, who was of great Power in that City: For which Favour he received a very great Sum of Money from that People, and more from other places, on which he bestowed some immunities; which very much contributed to the weakning the Interest and Power of the Empire in those Parts.

After his return from *Italy*, he held a Diet of the Princes, where he passed that Decree which is commonly called the *Golden Bull*; having at last with great Bribes, as 'tis written, procured his Son *Wenceslaus* to be Chosen his Successor, he died in a little time after.

In his Reign, *John* King of *France*, Son of *Philip* of *Valois* at *Poitier*, with his youngest Son *Philip*, afterward Duke of *Burgundy*, and surnamed the Hardy, and Bold, was taken by the *English*, who were Masters then of great part of *Aquitain*, and the City of *Burdeaux*. In this Battel a great many of the Nobility were

were slain. The Annals report, that the *English* were not above 7000 at this Battel, whereas the *French* were about 60000 strong: This Battel was fought in the year of Christ, 1356. on the 20th of *September*. The King being carried Prisoner into *England*, seven years after died there.

Wenceslaus being by Nature, Education and Custom, extreamly Vicious, had little regard to the Common-Wealth; he made *John Galeus*, a Man of great Cruelty and Covetousness, Duke of *Milan* and *Lombardy*, in consideration of the Money he sent him.

In his Reign *Jugello* Duke of *Lithuania*, by the Choice of the Nobles of *Poland*, was made King of that Country, after the Death of King *Lewis*, the Great Grandfather of *Sigismond* the Second now Reigning, who being at last Baptized, received the Name of *Uladislaus*. On the 29th. of *September*, *Sigismond* King of *Hungary* was beaten, near *Nicopolis*, by *Bajazet* Emperor of the *Turks*. *Charles* the Sixth King of *France*, had sent a Noble Body of Horse to the assistance of the King of *Hungary*, under the Command of *John*, Son of *Philip* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*: *John* being taken and carried before the Grand Signior, was in great danger of losing his Life, tho' he at last came off safe. The Authors of the *French* Annals give this account of the manner of it; There was in the retinue of *Bajazet*, a Physiognomist, a Favorite of the *Turks*, who was one of those that pretended to know the

Natures and Inclinations of Men, by their Face, Eyes, Body, and Countenance; he perswaded the Emperor to set him at liberty, because he would kindle such a Fire, that Europe, and the greatest part of the Christian World should burn with it; being perswaded by this, he set Prince *John* at liberty, as he did the rest of the Nobility, when they had paid him their Ransom, which amounted to 200000 Crowns of Gold. After his return into *France*, he began a Quarrel with *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, the Kings Brother, who in the Kings sickness, being his nearest Relation, assumed the Administration of Affairs, which were in a very bad condition. But *John* now by the Death of his Father, being Duke of *Burgundy*, pretended as the Kings Cousin German, and pleading the precedence of Age, the Administration belonged to him. These Animosities and Disputes encreasing, the Duke of *Orleans* was Murdred at *Paris*, returning in the night time home from Supper; these Ruffians were sent by the Duke of *Burgundy*, as he did not deny, but defended the Fact; this was done in the year of Christ, 1407. on the 23^d of *November*. Twelve years after this, when the Duke of *Burgundy* met at a place appointed to come to an Accommodation, he was perfidiously slain in the Presence of *Charles* the *Dolphin*, who was to be Umpire of the Dispute, by some of the Friends of the Duke of *Orleans*, who had entred into a Conspiracy against him; this was the Seed of the Wars, which

which every now and then broke out betwixt those two Families, even to this Age.

Wenceslaus being contemned by the Princes for his supinuity and neglect of the Government was deposed by them, and *Robert* the *Palatine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, Chose in his place ; who immediately applied himself to redress the Ills *Wenceslaus* had brought upon the Commonwealth, and had not much regard to the Grant made by him to *John Galeus*, but designed to endeavour to recover *Lombardy* to the Dominion of the Empire ; upon this and some other accounts, endeavouring to pass into *Italy*, he was beaten back by *Galeus*. The State of *Italy* was then in a very troubled condition, by the too great Liberties granted it by the Emperor *Wenceslaus* ; for besides *Galeus*, who was made Duke of *Milan* by that Emperor, the *Venetians*, the *Genoese*, and the *Florentines*, were all in Arms, and the Sword was the only Umpire of Right and Wrong. Then the continual absence of the Pope there, gave Rise to Troubles of a very dangerous Consequence in *Rome*. *Galeus* makes War against the *Florentines*, upon which they, to revenge themselves, send to invite the Emperor again into *Italy*, with large Promises ; and when the Emperor was come to *Petavia*, by the permission of the *Venetians*, who hated *Galeus* too, and finding the *Florentines* fall far short of their Promises, returned again into *Germany*, laying aside all thoughts of *Italy*, which afterward by civil Discords was far more weakned.

Sigismond, King of *Hungary* and *Bobemia*; the Brother of *Wenceslaus*, Succeeded *Robert*; at this time there werethree Popes, *John XIII*, *Gregory XII*, and *Benedict XIII*; so that all Europe almost was divided in these three Factions; for from 200 Years, from the time of *Innocent III*, there had been no general Council; so that the State of the Clergy was in a very corrupt condition, when having drank so large and long a Draught of Vice, it could scarce bear any Medicinal Purgation.

For in this timethere had been *Boniface VIII*, who arrogated an Imperial and Papal Authority at once; the next but one to him, *Clement V*, by the desire of *Philip* the Fair, translated the Court from *Rome* to *France*; after whose Death, by the disagreement of the Cardinals there was an *Interegnum* in the Papacy for some Years, and at last, Pope *John* the XII, was Chose at *Lions*. The fifth Pope after this, *Gregory* the XI, when the Court of *Rome* had resided in *France* for 71 Years, returned to *Rome*: But after his Death *Urban VI*, a *Neopolitan*, and *Clement VI*, of *Savoy*, contended for the Papacy; the first depending on the Forces of *Italy*, and the last on those of *France*; the first had his Residence at *Rome*, the other at *Avignon*; these two being dead, these three Succeeded to their Divisions and Pretences; and there was now three Popes.

There were several learned and great Men, both of *France* and *Italy*, that deplored the sad State of the Church, and having as much
Light

Light as that Night would afford, with a great deal of Severity lashed the corrupt and profligate Names of that Age. Among these was *Petrarch*, who when the Pope and Cardinals resided at *Avignon*, called that place the Whore of *Babylon*; for the composing of this Schism in the Papacy, there is a Council held at *Constance* in *Germany*, where all these three Pretenders were deposed, and *Martin* the V Chosen. In this Council *John Huß*, and *Hierom* of *Prague* were Burnt, altho' they came thither upon the Publick Faith of the Emperor.

The Emperor *Sigismund* is much celebrated, because for the good of the Common-Wealth of Christendome, he went to all the Christian Kings, to perswade them to consult the common Good. Having thus composed all things in *Germany*, he Marched into *Italy*, where then the *Venetians* and *Florentines* were at War with *Philip Maria*, the Son of *John Galeas*, Duke of *Milan*; being come to *Rome*, he was Crowned by Pope *Eugenius* IV, from whence he returned to *Basle*, where there was then another Council.

This Emperor was succeeded by *Albert* King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who being busied at home with Civil and *Turkish* Wars, went not at all into *Italy*.

About this time arose several Ingenious Men, who began again to receive the Arts and Sciences, and the Skill in the Tongues, first in *Italy*, where they were assisted by the Study of the *Greek* Authors; but afterward Learning

spread itself through *France, Germany*, and other Nations; and 'tis almost incredible what a Progress it made when the Art of Printing was found out.

But at this time Learning is come to that Perfection, by the continual Study of Ingenious Men from that Age to this, that we may compare the present Age with the most Learned of Antiquity; but that which has encreased its happiness, is that it has pleased God to add the Knowledge of himself to this of the Arts and Sciences, whereas those Learned and Eloquent Men of Antiquity with all their advantage of Learning, were buried in a profound Darkness as to that Particular, and searched in vain for that *Summum bonum* they wrote so much about.

Frederic III. Duke of *Austria*, Succeeded *Albert*, who went to *Rome* in a peaceable manner, and was Crowned by Pope *Nicholas V.* and returned into *Germany*, without attempting any thing in *Italy*.

In the fourth Year of his Reign, *Uladislaus*, the Son of *Uladislaus* King of *Poland* and *Hungary*, breaking the Truce made with the *Turk* by the Instigation of Pope *Eugenius*, being routed by *Amuratb II.* died on the 11th of *November*.

Nine years after, *Mahomet* the Son of *Amuratb* took *Constantinople*, whose Heirs keep it till this day, 103 years, making it the Seat of Empire.

Casimius, Brother to *Uladislaus*, Succeeded him

him in *Poland*, and *Ladislaws*, youngest Son of the Emperor *Albert* in *Hungary*; *Maximilian*, the Son of *Frederic*, Succeeded him. Soon after the Death of *Frederic*, *Ferdinand* King of *Spain* drove the *Barbarians* out of the Province of *Pretica*, commonly called the Kingdom of *Granada*, and joyned that to his Dominions. Among a great many Transactions of the Emperor *Maximilian*, he made War with the *Venetians*; his Grandson *Charles V.* the present Emperor Succeeded *Maximilian*.

From what I have said, we may see how that Great and August Empire of *Rome*, whose Power never was, nor never will be equalled, sunk from all its Grandure, and was wholly torn to pieces and dissipated; For in *Asia* we have not the least Footing, the *Turks*, the *Scythians*, and other Nations, Enemies of our Religion, are entirely Masters of that: *Africa* too, was entirely lost, till some few Years since. *Charles V.* took *Tunis* from *Barbarossa*, the Admiral of the Port, and after a glorious Victory obtained, established a King there, whom he made Tributary to the Empire, and 15 Years after won the City of *Africa* by Storm.

Portugal, *Spain*, *France*, *Britany*, *Denmark*, *Sarmatia*, *Pannonia*, *Illyria*, all *Greece*, and the neighbouring Nations to it, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Corfica*, the *Balearean* Islands, the *Allobroges* or *Dauphine*, are all seperated from it, each of which Provinces having now its several Lord, of an absolute and independant Power, as to the Empire, to which they have not the least Deference.

But now let us take a View of *Italy*, that Ancient, Original, and Patrimonial Inheritance of the *Roman* Empire, and what shall we find at this day belonging to it? *Calabria*, *Apulia*, *Campania*, and *Naples*, the Kings of *Spain* hold by Succession. The City of *Rome*, the Seat and Palace of the Emperors, *Romania* and *Vincentia*, and part of *Hetruria*, are possessed by the Popes, who are so far from acknowledging Obedience to the Empire, that they hold both the Emperor and his Governours in a kind of subjection to them; what other Cities there are of Note in those Parts, either have several Princes of their own, or are Ruled by Factions, none of them having the least dependance on the Empire: Then the *Venetians* a free Government, absolutely independent of the *Roman* Empire, at this day Possesses not only a great many Towns and Cities, but also large Provinces and Countries.

'Tis true, we have some better Pretences at present to *Lombardy*, tho' even that be in a very wavouring State, affording the Empire no certain Advantage; for after our Emperors had, as I have said, first made Viscounts there, and then Dukes, into what wretched Distractions has it fallen, and how little Interest have we had in it? for after the Viscounts and Dukes, by civil Broils were cast out, the Family of *Storfas* obtained the Government of it, till *Lewis XII.* and *Francis I.* outed them, and kept the Possession of it, till *Charles V.* restored it to the Empire.

Our Empire therefore has no advantage from
Italy

Italy, for they are neither present at our Councils, nor contribute any Taxes to publick Uses or Necessities, unless what they please as their own free Gift, or for love of any particular Emperor.

Germany only remaining, which was always of old stubborn and averse to the *Roman* Yoke, and often Rebelling, as I have shewed before, which *Charles the Great* reduced into one Body, and the Choice of the Emperors being Established in the seven Electors, was made the Seat and Residence of the Emperors. But we must farther consider with how much difficulty, even this small particle of the Empire in *Germany*, was kept from falling asunder, for how many Divisions, Animosities, and Civil Wars have we groaned under.

All that therefore which we now call the Empire, is contained within the narrow Bounds of *Germany*, without which there is nothing belongs to it : Nay, even within this small extent, we may observe how many draw from the Body, and every day endeavour each to make his own Dominions as little dependant on the Empire as they can. Then to say nothing of the Attempts of the Neighbouring Kings and States, how do they continually tug and dismember this lean Carcass of Empire, each endeavouring to appropriate that to himself, which belonged to the Publick.

But at last, to draw toward an End, let us apply, in a few words, what the Prophet *Daniel* has foretold of these Transactions and Vicissitudes. I have mentioned the Statue which *Nabu-*
bucho-

buchodonoſor ſaw in his Dream, which I will treat upon by and by ; and now examine ſome other places of that Prophet.

In the 7th Chap. he deſcribes four Animals, which he ſaw aſcend out of the Sea, a *Lion*, a *Bear*, and a *Panther*, the laſt he ſays was of a terrible and horrid Form to behold ; the *Lion* ſignified the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, the two Wings which that Beaſt had, expreſſed the two Members or Parts of that Empire, *Babylon* and *Aſſyria*.

The *Bear* Denoted the *Perſian* Monarchy, which ſubdued that of *Babylon* ; the three Ribs between his Teeth, were the three chief Kings of that Monarchy, *Cyrus*, *Darius*, and *Artaxerxes*, who were more martial Men than the reſt, and devoured a great deal of Fleſh, as the Scripture words it, that is, ſubjected a great many Nations to their Empire. The *Panther* was the Monarchy of *Alexander* the Great, the four Wings & Heads, were the four Kingdoms, which ſprung up out of that Monarchy after the Death of *Alexander*. The fourth and laſt Animal was the *Roman* Empire, the ten Horns are the parts of it, as *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Aſia*, *Greece*, *Africa*, *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, for all theſe were ſubject to the *Romans* ; that little Horn which came up among the ten, before whom *three of the firſt horns were plucked away*, denotes the *Mahometan* or *Turkiſh* Monarchy, which ſubdued three of the chief parts of the *Roman* Empire, *Egypt*, *Aſia*, and *Greece* ; in this little Horn were Eyes, and a Mouth ſpeaking preſumptuous things ; *Mahomet* propoſed a new Doctrin very grateful to his followers, and which carried ſome face of Reason;

Reason ; which are these Eyes, but in reality presumptuous against God ; for it plainly destroys the Writings of the Prophets and Apostles, and acknowledges no benefit of Christ, but abuses all the whole Doctrine of our blessed Saviour.

Farther, this little Horn makes War upon the Saints, and shall afflict them (says he) till the Ancient of Days, who has no Beginning nor End, shall do Judgment ; whence 'tis apparent, that with this *Turkish* Empire the World shall have an end, nor shall be any after it, but that eternal and never-fading Kingdom of Christ, shall begin all those of the Kings and Princes of the World being extinguished.

In the 8th. Chap. *Daniel* describes a *Ram* and a *Goat*, which the Angel himself afterwards interprets very plainly, telling him that the *Ram* with two Horns was the double Kingdom of the *Meads* and *Persians* ; that the *Goat* signified the *Grecian* Empire, & that the great Horn in his Forehead the first King of it, that the four Horns that succeeded the great Horn that was broke, meant four Kingdoms that should be formed out of that Monarchy, but that they should not be at all comparable to the first in Power and Force.

Let us therefore consider with how much propriety and certainty *Daniel* drew *Alexander* the Great above two Hundred years before his Reign. He said that the *Goat* should not touch the ground, that is, that he should finish his Conquests with the greatest celerity ; and that none wou'd deliver the *Ram* from his
force.

force. For *Alexander* Reigned but Twelve years, and in that short time subdu'd almost all *Asia*, as I have shew'd in this History. And although the power of the *Medes* and *Persians* was of a prodigious greatness, yet *Darius* was beaten in three successive Battles, and lost both his Life, and his Empire. Some Authors say, that when he came to *Hierusalem*, that the High Priest read this place of *Daniel* to him, at which he was not a little pleased.

Then, that another horn should come out of those four, a little one in the beginning, but afterward very great and powerful, which shou'd very much afflict the most holy places, he says, by this is fore-told, the most bitter persecution which the Jews were to suffer from the Successors of *Alexander* the Great, the Kings of *Aegypt* and *Syria*, betwixt which Kingdoms *Judea* lyes; for that Horn which rose up out of the other four, the Jews experienc'd in *Antiochus Epiphanes*, King of *Syria*, a most cruel Persecutor of the Jews.

To this also we may apply the Eleventh Chapter, which discourses of *Alexander* the Great, and his Successors, with that perspicuity also and copiousness, as if it were a History of his Life, and not a Prophecie of him. Lastly, let us come to the Statue of *Nabuchodonosor*, of which I have already cursorily spoken. I shall not repeat the interpretation of it, that relates to the three first Monarchies, because that is very plain and fulfill'd. I'll only take notice of the fourth, which has a near relation to us, who live in the time of that, and which is more at large

large described by *Daniel*. He says, it shall be an *Iron Monarchy*, which shall break and subject all Kingdoms to itself, to make which evident, requires not many words, the thing itself is evident, and the series of the History I have been writing, makes it out beyond controverſie.

But *it's Feet and Toes were partly Iron, and partly Clay*. As the Feet of a Humane Body is divided into Toes, so the *Roman Empire* after it had supported itself firmly on Iron Legs for some time, should at last end in Toes, and the vast weight of that Body should be dissolv'd. This also is evident is come to pass, nor does it need a Comment to explain it, for what can be more separated, than the body of that Noble Empire is at this day.

But notwithstanding this, yet the sole of the Foot being Iron, as the Prophet says, the establishment of it shall remain, nor shall it be entirely destroy'd, but the Name and Dignity of it shall remain till Christ comes, and puts an end to all Humane Things. But there is nothing more evident, no not the Sun at Noon, than that it is now reduc'd to the smallest and most slender pittance imaginable.

That lofty Tree is faln, but the roots remain fast stuck in the ground, but not full of Sap that it may again sprout out, and once more encrease, but a dry and lifeless trunk. But no humane force shall be able to pluck up this Iron Root entirely, but it shall continue fixt in the earth, the whole Frame and Machine being dissolv'd.

And of this we have had experience, for a
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great many have endeavour'd to destroy these small reliques of the possessions of the Empire. First the Popes, and after them the Turks, who though they have made a very considerable progress, yet they will never arrive to that grandeur to be able to compare with the *Roman* Empire, nor shall they be able to overturn this small trunk of Empire that remains, tho' it be fading and sapless, for there can be no Fifth Monarchy.

Germany alone has the name of Empire, which if it wou'd unite its Forces and Minds, is able, as may be prov'd by example, to oppose all forreign force and invasion.

A few years since the *Turks* passing the *Thracian Bosphorus*, spread themselves a great way over *Europe*; the Bounds of their Empire, and that of *Germany* now joyn, which by its vicinity to such an Enemy, seems to be in no small danger, as well as *Italy*. But if we take a nearer view of the Prophet *Daniel*, we have some cause to hope that their power is now at its height. For *Daniel*, as I have observ'd, gives them but three Horns, which they now possess, they at first became Masters of *Asia*, and afterward of *Egypt*, and *Greece*; and under the name of *Greece* we may comprehend all those Countries as far as *Illyria*. And tho' they at present are Masters of *Hungary*, and may perhaps Conquer *Germany*, or other Neighbouring Nations, yet since their Dominions shall be confin'd within certain Bounds, and shall not at all parallel that of the *Romans*, as I have made it appear; 'tis probable that these Countreys shall

shall not fall into their possession, as those three, *Asia, Egypt, and Greece* are.

They shall make War with the Saints, and harass the Professors of the Christian Religion, with the greatest cruelty and barbarity, even to the end of the world, as *Daniel* assures us.

The principle cause of this Prophecy was, that we should not despond and be out of heart being forewarn'd of the Distractions and Misery of these latter times, but expect our deliverance from the coming of Christ our Lord and Redeemer, who shall soon disperse these afflictions, as the Prophet says, and raise up his people, and transport them into a state of certainty and tranquillity, wiping the tears from their eyes.

Some places of *Daniel* properly belong to the *Jews*, to whom are promised a Deliverance from their Captivity, and that the *Messias* which was promis'd their Fathers, shou'd come in a certain and appointed time there set down; but all the rest relates to all those of the latter ages of the World, when that little Horn of *Mabomet* shall make War on the Saints, and when that man of Sin shall be cast out, who seats himself in the Temple of the Lord, and boasts himself for a God; for *Daniel* foretold his Tyranny too, as *St. Paul* elegantly in his Epistles interprets him.

Satan, whom Christ calls *The Prince of this World*, who has rul'd in the world all along, shall then be more violent and troublesome than ever, and shall give a loose to all his fury
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and indignation, and shall stir up Adversaries against Christ, not only such as shall with force of Arms tyrannize, but also such as shall by New Doctrines mislead Men into Errors, so that the very Elect shall scarce be able to avoid their snares.

This is the time which was meant by Daniel, in his Twelfth Chapter, so over-run with Miseries and Calamities, that there never was, nor ever will be the like again. He promises us no Joy, but severe Persecutions, which Calamities, he says, shall continue till the dispersion of holy people be ended.

The People of God therefore shall be afflicted all over the World, as long as the World continues; which Testimony of the Prophet, or rather of the Angel, cuts off all hopes of our Peace and Union. For he talks of a perpetual Dispersion and Dissipation; and promises an end to those Divisions on account of Religion, not till the Appearance of Christ. But to comfort those who shall live in those times, he places the Resurrection a little after these sorrows; and we ought to pray to God with a great deal of earnestness, that he would vouchsafe us a joyful one.

Christ himself witnesses, how much we ought to value the Prophet Daniel, who made a Sermon to the people on a Text of that Prophet, whom he recommended to them.

Since therefore these our times are full of Troubles and Revolutions, we ought to apply ourselves the more to the study of this Prophet, who Preaches to us, who are plac'd in this last act of the World, and is to be consulted by us in these days of Evil, that we may fortifie ourselves with a certain and true comfort, as by some Bulwork, against that inundation of distresses which are bursting in upon us.



THE END.

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